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GET A WIGGLE ON, MY LAD.

Get a wiggle on, my lad,
Don't walk at a funeral pace;
Don't stand lazy, moping, sad;
Don't sit with that drowsy face.

Hustle around, and do your share,
In the town, or in the bush.
Rustle here, and bustle there;
Hustle, rustle, bustle, push.

Push out; don't stand idly by;
Elbow forward, push and squeeze;
You will get there if you try;
Swing your shoulders, brace your knees.

Don't live in a little den;
Don't go half starved, hungry, cold;
Pigs were made for such a pen;
Wiggle, work, and push out bold.

Don't jump if your shadow moves;
If the world won't go with you,
Let it slip in its old grooves,
Strike out bold; try something new.

Get a wiggle on, my lad;
Get a bustle in your talk;
Get a rustle on; get mad;
Get a hustle in your walk.
—Yankee Blade.

MR. BROWN.

A broad, vine covered piazza, inclosing in its quadrilateral embrace a red roofed cottage of orthodox seaside form, but built with more than usual solidity, and inwardly furnished as if the inhabitants were, for the time, living there, not merely camping out. Above, pine branches interlacing across the sky; below, the needle carpet, easing every footfall; between the trunks of the stately conifers the flash and sparkle of the sea. Across the piazza's sweep, the inviting curve of a hammock; in the hammock—blue eyed, golden haired, white robed—a girl, her fingers idly plucking chords from a guitar, but her eyes on the glimpse of ocean, and her thoughts far away. Is it not a pretty picture?

So thought the young man in a well worn tennis suit, as he lounged, hands in pockets, against the trunk of a tree, and watched the tableau unobserved. Apparently he would be willing to enjoy the picture forever, but at last the girl's eyes fell upon him, and, jumping up with a blush, she almost let fall her guitar.

"Why, Arthur Brown," she exclaimed, "have you dropped from the sky?"

"Not quite that," answered the young man in the tennis suit, coming forward, "but cast up by the sea. The cranky catboat, which my cousin dignifies by the title of 'yacht,' had to put in at the harbor for repairs, and as I have a day's vacation from my duties as cook, mate and larboard watch, I've strolled up this way to—ah, to see how the new tennis court is getting on."

"The tennis court must feel honored at your thoughtfulness," said the young girl, composing herself again in the hammock, while the young man found a seat on the top step of the piazza. "But where do you shape your course after the Gull is in commission again?"

"Oh, I believe Ned is going to skirt up towards Bar Harbor. But I think he will make the rest of the cruise without me."

"Oh, what an idea; to desert now when the voyage is only begun! Besides, the Gull must not go to Bar Harbor to-morrow. You ought at least to bring her down here and stand off and on in front of our beach for one afternoon."

"Would you really like to see her?"

"Really? Are we not simply dying for a sensation? And then, I've heard of such a thing as young ladies enjoying a sail once in a while."

"Why, I should be delighted to bring her up here if you would like to see her. But as to sailing, you know she will only carry two comfortably."

"Oh, I'm sure you would be glad to stay on shore and watch the tennis court. Mr. Lawrence and I could handle her very well."

The young man's face fell at this, for if there was anything in the world he wished to prevent it was having Alice Miller and Ned Lawrence thrown together. Perhaps Alice knew it. At any rate she laughed lightly, and struck a few rippling chords on the guitar.

The young man laid his hand on the hammock and stopped its swing.

"Alice," he cried, "I came up here expressly to find you. We left things in such a pretty mess the last time I saw you that I want to try to straighten them out. You know I would do anything for you."

"Yes, so you've told me a dozen times." Another laughing chord from the guitar.

"Oh, Alice, don't always laugh at me. I am in earnest now, and when I say that I love you"——

"Oh, hush," she said, breaking away from him. "You must not say that to me now. Your uncle is here."

"My uncle? Here?"

"In this very house."

"Well, what of that? I know he has disapproved of my marrying; I know he has forbidden me to see you, but"——

"Yes, Arthur, and I shall tell you why. He is going to marry me himself."

"To—to marry you?"

"Yes. I expect him to make love to me any minute." The pearly teeth gleamed through the smiling lips. "He has begun on papa and mamma."

"Why, what nonsense are you talking, Alice?"

"It is certainly true. He came down here two days ago to see papa about some business that was to take several days. It seems that when he first saw me I made an impression upon him."

"I should think you might."

"Never mind. And yesterday he began by leading up quite naturally to the subject of my marriage. I should marry some substantial person, of some age and position, and so on, giving a perfect portrait of Mr. Brown, Senior. Poor papa listened perplexed, but as soon as mamma heard of it"——

"Oh, yes, your mother, excellent lady."

"As soon as she heard of it she understood it all. And ever since then I have heard nothing but Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown—oh, certainly, by all means, and in any event, I must marry Mr. Brown."

"Why, Alice, this is horrible; it is perfectly ghastly. But if my uncle is to be in the field against me I am determined to have it settled now. I love you; I ask you to be mine, and I will not let you go till you say yes; no, you need not say it, for you look it, and now"——

"Oh, Arthur, stop; Arthur, let me go; here comes your uncle." And in an instant she had disappeared around one corner as the ponderous step of Mr. Brown, senior, brought him around the other. Arthur Brown stood leaning against a pillar, pulling his mustache.

"Why, Arthur, you here? What does this mean?"

"Oh, uncle, so you are here."

"Surely you cannot have forgotten that I specially requested you to keep away from the house?"

"Oh, no, uncle; I recall that fact perfectly. But, honestly, do you think it was quite fair to use such a method to keep me out of the way so that you could have the field to yourself?"

"I don't know what you mean; but I do know that I am tired of having the burden of the guardianship of a profligate nephew; I am tired of paying debts; I am tired of helping out of scrapes at college; and when it is proposed that there shall be a marriage, and I shall support two instead of one, I say no; and I shall do all in my power to prevent it."

"Even to marrying her yourself," remarked the young man, but his uncle did not seem to hear him.

"Fortunately, I have found an opportunity to make my influence felt; and if I have used the opportunity to the fullest extent, it is because the end will justify the means. I discovered only yesterday that my friend, Tom Miller, was the father of the girl you have gone crazy about, and I had an earnest conversation with him about his daughter's marriage. I think I impressed him pretty strongly with the idea that when the time does come for her to marry, her choice should not be one of the young men of the period. If I described the young man of the period in pretty severe terms, and if the portrait I drew corresponded, in nearly every particular, with your own, you will have the pleasure of knowing, for once in your life, you have served a good purpose. I do not doubt I have made an impression upon Miller; in fact, this morning he told me that he had talked over our conversation with his wife, and they both wished to say to me that they understood me perfectly."

"I should think they did," cried the nephew with a grin. "Uncle, do you know what they think you meant by that talk?"

"What do they think?"

"They think you want to marry her yourself." The young man fell back in a chair in an ecstasy of delight, and fairly roared.

"Nonsense. It is impossible."

"It is certainly true. The mother has carefully instructed the daughter, and they are all ready to receive you into the bosom of the family. Oh, uncle, how the friendship of that woman will make you suffer!"

"Heavens! Can't it be? Yes; I begin to see it: their manner has entirely changed toward me. What a frightful misunderstanding. What can I do?"

"You certainly are in a deuce of a position." And the dutiful nephew leaned back in his chair and laughed again.

"But what is to be done?" cried the uncle, pacing wildly around the piazza. "I have never seen the girl twice in my life, and, surely, she would not be so foolish"——

"Oh, she is a dutiful, obedient child. And think what an attraction you must be."

"But for pity's sake, Arthur, don't sit there like that. Can't you suggest some way out of this horrible dilemma?"

"Uncle," said the young man, starting to his feet, "I have a scheme which will save you."

"Well, what is it? Quick!"

"It is the only way"——

"Anything; anything. Go on."

"In this conversation with Miller"——

"Yes."

"You described your ideal of a husband for Alice."

"Yes, I did."

"A man of intellectual ability; dignified, irreproachable; of solid character and firm judgment."

"Yes, so I did. No wonder they thought I meant myself!"

"A man of valuable experience, whose worth is recognized by all who know him. Well, uncle, I am that man."

"Eh?"

"I am that man."

"Oh, come now, this is no time for nonsense."

"Uncle, I tell you it is your only salvation. You have described your ideal husband; now you produce him—in the person of your nephew."

"But then you will marry her."

"And otherwise you must. You have your choice—a niece-in-law or a breach of promise suit."

"Was ever a man placed in such a position? Confound the whole business!"

"Make up your mind quickly; here come Mr. and Mrs. Miller up the walk. Is it yes, or no?"

"Well, if I am forced to it, yes. Heavens, that it should come to this!"

The fond parents climbed the stairs to the piazza, with many smiles for Brown, senior, and a distant recognition of Brown, junior. The uncle began to speak at once, and his nephew, from his position in the rear, could see the color rise in the back of his uncle's neck.

"We had a little talk the other day," he began, "in which you did me the honor to listen to a few ideas of mine about the marriage of your daughter. In the course of that conversation I described, generally, the kind of person I should think would make the proper husband for Miss Miller."

"Yes, you did," said Mr. Miller.

"I am sure we place great confidence in your judgment," said Mrs. Miller.

"Thank you," said Mr. Brown, coloring still more deeply. "You may have thought," he went on, "that my description was a mere fancy sketch—an ideal portrait. But you will be pleased to know that there is an original."

"Oh, we had no doubt there was an original," said Mrs. Miller. Mr. Brown bowed.

"I take the liberty, then, of presenting to you, at his request, as the original of that portrait—my nephew." And while Brown senior bit his lips with inward rage, Brown junior stepped forward with an air of conscious virtue.

Just then Alice, hearing voices, ran around the corner, and tripping up to her father, laid her hand in his arm.

"What—what does this mean?" gasped Mrs. Miller, while her husband looked on in blank amazement.

"Madam," said Arthur, "I love your daughter, and I ask your consent and Mr. Miller's to our marriage. It may be that I do not quite come up to the flattering portrait which my uncle, in his love for me and his great desire to help on my suit, may have drawn of me"—here Brown, senior, actually stamped his foot in rage—"but I can at least promise to be a good husband to Alice if she will have me." Here Alice's hand somehow got into Arthur's, and she stood, a kind of link between him and her father, arm and arm with each.

"But Alice, we told you"— began her mother.

"You told me, mamma," said Alice, sweetly, "that I was to marry—Mr. Brown." —Edwin Holland in Yankee Blade.

Wearing a Man Out.

James Hines took up a "squat claim" in Arkansas. He was warned off, but decided not to go, and he held out for three years. During that time he was shot at thirty-three times, wounded four times, had his cabin set on fire twice, his wife was driven to suicide and his boy ran away, and at last the man grew weary and hanged himself. —Detroit Free Press.

Higher in Patent Leather.

"You keep $3 shoes?"

"Yes."

"In patent leather?"

"Yes; but we charge $6 for our $3 patents."—Harper's Bazar.

Son—The boss told me today that he didn't know what he would do without me.

Father—That was nice. What did you say?

Son—Asked for a raise.—Epoch.

CHEATING THE DYNAMO.

Possible Means by Which Condemned Men May Insulate Themselves.

Who will be the first one to cheat the dynamo? Can the dynamo be cheated, and if so, how? These are questions interesting alike to the sheriff and his victim. A deputy can tie a hangman's knot, but can he make an electrical connection? The hangman can readily inspect the strands of his rope, but can he see the volts in the death current?

It would be well for any unfortunate about to be interpolated in the circuit of the shrieval dynamo to consult an electrical expert. He will get some information which may save his life. A good electrician would recommend a coat of invisible varnish applied to the body. A person thus protected would be as invulnerable as Achilles. Hair oil, being a good insulator, if freely applied to the head, would go far toward keeping the currents out of the brain.

The general use of hair oil does not receive æsthetic sanction, but as part of an ante-mortem, or rather, anti-mortem, toilet, it would certainly be in good form. An inventor of this city has devised an apparatus to be worn under the clothing by means of which the most powerful currents are rendered harmless. A close fitting undershirt of tinsel would protect its wearer against any current which might attack the body.

The thick, tough skinned palms of the horny fisted son of toil are proof against almost any current short of a stroke of lightning, and a bare footed street Arab could safely walk on electric wires which would paralyze less calloused soles. An incident has recently been reported which is of the deepest significance. A lad who was apparently dead from contact with an electric wire was restored to consciousness by being touched with the wire again in the excitement attending his removal. This would be, if true, a remarkable instance of like curing like, and also shows a possible way of defeating the ends of justice.

It is clearly apparent that the conditions necessary for electrical killing are affected by obscure and unthought of causes, and while it is not likely that a criminal could completely protect himself against electric currents, he may present himself for the death chair, either accidentally or otherwise, in such an electrical condition that electrical execution will become electrical torture. No one can say what will be the effect of an electrical current on a subject worked up to the highest degree of nervous excitement. What physician has not given, with safety, to a patient suffering intense pain, a dose of morphine which would be sure death under normal conditions?—Electrical Review.

A Setter Dog That Would Set.

"Speakin' of the dog show," said the man in the slate colored trousers, "reminds me of an astonishing proof of canine intelligence which came under my observation in the year 1879. I was at that time residing in Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., and had a considerable amount of live stock, some poultry and a superb setter dog. I tell you he was a fine animal. I never see a dog with such gentle ways. Gentlemen, you could have pulled enough hair out of that dog to stuff a sofa pillow, and he wouldn't 'a' bit a bald headed baby. One day he was runnin' around the yard, and somehow he playfully snapped the head off of a hen. Gentlemen, I never knowed how he did it, but somehow or other that dog found out she was a settin' hen, and blamed if the critter didn't go and set on them eggs himself till he hatched out nine chickens."

There was a significant silence as the man in the slate colored trousers finished.

"How do you explain such a remarkable occurrence?" at length inquired the man on the end.

"Setter dog, gentlemen," and then the man in the slate colored trousers said he reckoned he'd see if the World's fair was dead, and strolled away.—New York Tribune.

"Heroic Courtesy."

A recent French writer on "The Revolution, the Empire, and the Restoration," cites an amusing instance of what he calls heroic courtesy.

[illegible] Lord Beverly invited to dine with him a marquis, one of the most valiant soldiers of the army of Conde.

Wishing to honor his guest and the cause which he served, that of the French king, he ordered his butler to bring him a bottle of fine wine—one hundred years old—"a ray of sun shut in crystal."

He opened it carefully and offered a glass to the marquis, saying: "If you deem it worthy the honor, will you drink in this wine the health of the king?"

The marquis tasted the wine.

"How do you like it?" asked the host.

"Exquisite," replied the marquis.

"Then," said Lord Beverly, "finish the glass; only in a full glass can one drink the health of so great and so unfortunate a king."

The marquis did as he was bidden without hesitation; only when the Englishman tasted the wine did he learn that what he had forced on his guest was castor oil; and thenceforth he held the politeness of the French toward the English in the highest esteem.

"Jumps Like Sam Patch."

To say that a fellow "jumps like Sam Patch" is a very proper expression. Sam Patch sprung into notoriety about sixty years ago—to be exact, in October, 1829—when he made his famous leap at Niagara Falls. This extraordinary (at that time) leap was one of 70 feet, from a rock into the waters below. Patch made his second leap the same year, Oct. 17, also at Niagara, not from the bluff, but from a scaffold built for that purpose at the foot of the Biddle staircase. This staircase was erected in the year 1829, and was named for a rich Philadelphian by the name of Nicholas Biddle, who had contributed a large sum of money to further the novel enterprise.

The shaft is nearly 80 feet high, the stairs spiral, winding from top to bottom. Near the foot of these stairs, at the water's edge, Mr. Samuel Patch set up a ladder 100 feet high, from which he leaped into the water below. Patch's next adventure was at Genesee Falls, N. Y., where he made a leap Nov. 6, 1829. A week later he made a fatal plunge at the Genesee Falls, which are within the city limits of Rochester.—St. Louis Republic.

Why Quacks Prosper.

A prosperous quack was asked by a doctor how it was he had so many customers. The quack took him to his window overlooking a crowded street and said: "What proportion of the people passing do you think are sensible persons, with well balanced minds?" "Perhaps one in ten," was the rejoinder. "Just so," said the quack, "and I get the nine."—Hall's Journal of Health.

Her First Cake.

Young Wife (tenderly)—What's the matter, my dear? Don't you like pound cake?

Husband (hesitatingly)—Y-e-s, love; but I don't care for ton pound cake.—New York Weekly.

The Richest Bostonian.

Of the millionaires of Boston Mr. Frederick L. Ames unquestionably stands at the head. Mr. Ames, though taxed only on a little over $3,000,000 in Boston, is estimated as worth $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. The Ames family fills no small part in the history of state and nation. Mr. Ames is a cousin of the ex-governor of the commonwealth and is eminently a railroad magnate. He is perhaps the only one in Boston who would rank beside the very rich men of New York, his only rival being J. Montgomery Sears. Personally connected with upward of sixty railroads, he is a railroad man in the largest sense.—Cor. Richmond Times.

Few Jail Birds Are Bald Headed.

The bald headed men furnish comparatively few to the criminal classes. Their percentage of criminals and other offenders against the law is remarkably small. In support of this statement it may be mentioned that a count was made of the prisoners confined in the county jail. This count revealed the fact that of 158 male prisoners only sixteen were bald headed. From the central prison, also, information of a similar satisfactory character was obtained. There it was learned that the total number was 231, among whom only nineteen were scant of hair.—Toronto Mail.

SIGNALS OF SAVAGES.

HOW THEY COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER BY SIGNS.

The Esquimaux Long Distance Talk—Messages in Blocks of Snow—Signals of American Indians Almost Perfect—Power of a Little Glass.

With two Esquimaux hunters I was once standing upon the top of a rocky hill, about two days' journey inland from the north shore of Hudson's bay. We had been looking for reindeer, but had seen none. I heard the faint sound of a human voice borne upon the stiff wind that was blowing from the northward. I called the attention of my companions to this sound, and, brushing their long black locks from over their ears, they threw themselves down in the lee of a great rock and listened. They, too, heard the voice, and said the person calling was so far off that they could not understand what he said. In the meantime I swept the crest of a range of hills in the direction of the voice with my field glass, and finally made out the figure of some one who was waving what looked like a huge piece of cloth. I passed the glass to Sebeeucktalee, one of my guides, and he at once recognized a hunter named Aluktay, and said he signaled us to come over where he was; that there were reindeer there.

THE ESQUIMAUX CODE.

The following day I went out to hunt with Aluktay. During that day he explained to me the Esquimaux signal code. I found it very interesting at the time, and later on its usefulness was demonstrated almost daily during my residence with these people. Aluktay described to me that when an Esquimau wished to talk with those at a distance he would take a position on an eminence where his body could be plainly seen against the sky or a snow covered hillside. With his body placed so as to directly face those with whom he wishes to communicate, he extends his right arm and moves it up and down like a pump handle. This signal means "Come here." When so far away that the motion of the arm could not be distinctly seen he would take off his coat, and, using that as a flag, make the same motion, which would thus be more conspicuous. It was with his coat that he made the signal when communicating with us the previous day. If after this he moved his left arm or the coat in a similar manner, but on the left side, he meant "Bring dogs." Then, by pointing both arms nearly straight up from the shoulder, as a rude symbol of the antlers of a reindeer, he would indicate that he had killed reindeer, and the number of times the arms were raised would denote the number killed, so that his friends would know how many dogs to bring. The reply to the message is made by the receiver turning his right side toward the sender and bending his body forward, making a right angle at the waist, which would mean "Yes;" in the opposite direction would mean "No," or that there was no one to send, or that there were no dogs around.

Once, when on a sledge journey from Marble island, Hudson's bay, to Depot island, about 150 miles to the north, I was three or four days behind Lieut. Schwatka, who was in charge of another party of our native allies. One day we came upon four blocks of snow placed upon each other so as to make a wide pillar, and upon this were set the head and antlers of a reindeer. This was interpreted by my guides as showing that Toolooah had killed a reindeer there three days before. The number of blocks indicated the number killed, and the number of days was apparent to my people by the condition of the snow. They knew it was Toolooah by the way the blocks were cut. I could have learned very easily how to read the symbol that four reindeer had been killed by somebody, but it would take a vast amount of experience to know by whom and the time that had elapsed. These savages can tell unmistakably, and so, too, do they know from the condition as to the frost the length of time the snow has been cut. By touching the tracks of people or wild animals they can tell when they passed that way almost to an hour if the tracks have been made within a day or two.

INDIAN SIGNALS.

The Indians of the great western plains have now a system hardly exceeded in efficiency by the military code of the civilized world. For many years their only means of communicating at a distance was by signal fires upon the hilltops at night and by columns of smoke during the day. They have a method, not well known to those outside the native tribes, of covering a fire until a sufficient quantity of smoke has been accumulated, when it will suddenly burst forth into a column of thick, heavy smoke that cannot fail to attract attention even at a great distance. These signal fires and smoke signals are still in use among them, but they have besides a code of signals that is telegraphed from point to point by sun flashes made with a small mirror. Their code is not known beyond their own ranks, further than that it is not a system of words, but that, certain flashes of longer or shorter duration, or that vibrations intermingled with steady rays, signify conditions or events that it was previously arranged thay should indicate. The Indian heliograph is the small, round mirror in a metal case which has always been an article of trade with savages all over the world.

Every Indian hunter or warrior wears one of these little mirrors suspended from a string around his neck, and its use is constant with him. An officer of the army who recently was acting as commissary of subsistence on an Apache reservation told me that on one occasion the stock cattle for issue to the Indians arrived unexpectedly, when he supposed that there were not more than ten Indians within twenty miles of the spot, except those around headquarters. These at once put their little heliographs to use, and responses were immediately flashed from the neighboring hilltops and repeated to those beyond. The result was that within three hours there were more than 2,500 Indians at the point of issue, and others were still coming in hot haste from every direction across the plains.—Cor. Cosmopolitan.

A Kindly Deed.

A wealthy elderly lady of Marblehead, Mass., who is a member of the society of the "King's Daughters" heard of the death in a town near Bucksport, Me., of a man who left a widow, an invalid daughter and a heavily mortgaged home. The Marblehead lady, who kept her eyes open for chances to do good, wrote to the holder of the mortgage, and with the consent of the widow this mortgage has been transferred to her, and she has written to the widow that she need borrow no trouble about it, for if she cannot pay it off it shall be canceled at the holder's death.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

A Bed of Dough.

As a protection against the frost a baker at Heddersheim one night spread a blanket over his dough before retiring to rest. A couple of hours later his son returned home, and, mistaking the kneading trough for his bed, turned down the blanket and laid himself to sleep. Early next morning, as the father was about to start work, he found, to his surprise and horror, the youth immersed in the dough up to his chin and soundly asleep. What followed report sayeth not.—Exchange.

There is an historical relic in the executive mansion at Raleigh, N. C., a card table presented to the first governor of the colony of North Carolina by King George II, who died in 1760.

It is reported that a bridge across the Bosphorus is projected by a syndicate of French capitalists. At the point elected for bridging the channel is about half a mile wide.

The End of the World Calculated.

A French statistician who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods, has reached some wonderful results.

The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 meters, or say 5 feet 9 inches. In 1790 it was 5 feet 6 inches. In 1820 it was 5 feet 5 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3 inches and three-quarters. It is easy to deduce from these figures at a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature, and then to apply this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future.

By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first men attained the surprising average of 16 feet 9 inches. Truly there were giants on the earth in those days of Og, and Goliath was quite a degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later times we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was 9 feet, and in the time of Charlemagne it was 8 feet 8 inches, a fact quite sufficient to account for the heroic deeds of the Paladins.

But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches. At that epoch there will be only Liliputians on the earth. And the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistible that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants will have become so small that they will finally disappear"—"finish by disappearing," as the French idiom expresses it—"from the terrestrial globe."—Philadelphia Times.

Before a Fall.

It is never wise to boast. A haughty spirit will always make enemies and bring its possessor into contempt. The Christian Advocate knew a boy who had won a prize for learning Scripture verses, and who was too much elated by his success.

He was asked by his minister if it took him long to commit what he had recited.

"Oh, no," said the boy boastfully, "I can learn any verse in the Bible in five minutes."

"Can you, indeed? and will you learn one for me?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then in five minutes from now I would like very much to hear you repeat this verse," said the minister, handing him the book and pointing out the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther:

"Then were the king's scribes called at that time in the third month, that is, the month Sivan, on the three and twentieth day thereof; and it was written according to all that Mordecai commanded unto the Jews, and to the lieutenants, and the deputies and rulers of the provinces which are from India unto Ethiopia, an hundred twenty and seven provinces, unto every province according to the writing thereof, and unto every people after their language, and to the Jews according to their writing, and according to their language."

Master Conceit entered upon his task with confidence, but at the end of an hour, to his mortification, he could not repeat it without a slip.

Are Hand Grenades Frauds?

A resident of Brooklyn, who made a small fortune out of the sale of hand grenades for extinguishing fires. I happened to be at his home one day and expressed my surprise that he did not have a hand grenade in the house to protect himself against fire. "I made money out of the hand grenades, but I think that was because they were never used in case of fire. Of course when I went into the business I thought they were all they were represented to be, and as soon as I found out the fraud in them I sold out my interest. The hand grenade can no more put out a fire than will any amount of water equal to what it contains. The exhibitions of its efficacy, you will remember, were all made with burning structures having three sides. Had a board been taken out of the back of one of the boxes which the agents set fire to all the hand grenades in the market would not have put it out. But as there was no draft and a great deal of blaze and smoke but little water was required to extinguish the flames. I suppose millions of hand grenades of various makes have been sold and I doubt if the fraud has been discovered yet."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Helping the Memory.

Inexpensive as are good books and papers, there are still households in the country in which not a book, excepting, perhaps, an unused Bible, can be found, and the only literature on which the family feeds is the county paper.

A correspondent who spent a night with one such family says that he picked up the county paper, which was an unusually poor sheet, and found nearly all of its contents marked with a blue pencil. Even the advertisements were thus marked.

Turning to an old lady who sat near him, he said:

"I have been wondering why nearly everything in this paper has a blue mark across it."

"Oh, I'll tell you," replied the old lady, pleasantly. "I make 'em myself. It's my way of telling whether I've read such and such a piece or not. Soon as I read it I mark it with a blue pencil, and next time I pick up the paper I know just what I have read and what I ain't read, and I don't lose time reading the same thing twice. It's a real good way to help out a body's mem'ry."—Youth's Companion.

Evening in the Syrian Desert.

At sunset we encamped! And what a sunset! There was still the same simplicity of the desert, for all the glory in sky and mountain was not aided by a single cloud. The west was brilliant with pure gold, while the hills to the southeast glowed with a burnished blending of red and blue like the bloom on a plum. Every crag and valley stood out distinct, while the outline of the range was sharply penciled against the deep purple of the sky, which changed imperceptibly to a blushing crimson and then paled upward to a clear, star pierced blue. Above our heads there was no longer a rounded dome; it seemed to dissolve into an infinite number of colored particles, each radiating a light of purplish blue. Long, thin lines of shadow were cast by the tiny sage bushes as the western light slanted over the plain. The great wide plain, so silent all day, seemed hushed to a more solemn stillness.—Frederick J. Bliss in Scribner's.

Too Quick at Conclusions.

Von Smoltolk—Heard your father using a telephone in the hall last evening. Great convenience in one's house, is it not?

Lucy (surprised)—We have no such thing in the house.

Von S.—But I heard the old gentleman speaking quite loudly and heard no reply.

Lucy (coldly)—You forget, sir, that my dear mother is quite deaf.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Stolen Sweets.

A prominent local railroad man made one of a party which recently went up for a little shooting trip in the neighborhood of Turner junction. While tramping over the country one day the sportsmen ran across a large bee tree, heavily laden with magnificent honey, and they suggested cutting it down and stealing the sweets. It was resolved to do this at night, and, in spite of a heavy rainstorm, the five hunters started out with a wagon, axes, etc. Lots were drawn, and the railroad man and a friend were chosen to fell the tree. The other three were to be posted near by where they could notify the amateur woodcutters of the approach of the farmer who owned the tree, in order that they might escape in time. The plot was well laid, and it looked very much like a successful one.

When the big bee tree was reached the railroader and his partner took their axes and started in. It would have been a pretty good job for professional wood choppers, but for these amateurs it was hard work and lots of it. But they labored away in the rain, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the great tree topple over in response to their efforts. It fell with a crash, and just then they heard a shot and a yell. This was the warning signal which their friends were to give when the farmer appeared. Dropping their axes, they plowed through the mud and reached their wagon by a toilsome and circuitous route. They drove like mad from the place and reached home covered with mud. Their friends returned soon afterward. At breakfast hot biscuit were served, and there was a big bowl of honey placed upon the table. This demonstrated to the railroad man and his friend that they had been victimized the night before. The alarm they had heard was a false one, and as they ran off through the mud their three companions went up with buckets and stole the honey from the tree they had felled with so much labor.—Chicago Herald.

Great Men's Doubles.

There is one strange coincidence that always happens here when any public man becomes prominent or does something especially to make him the hero of the hour. That is, his "double" immediately appears and makes himself as conspicuous as possible. When everybody was waiting, expecting some news from Mr. Randall's bedside, a man who bears a remarkable likeness to the dying statesman was seen here, there and everywhere about the Capitol. He made his appearance first in the rotunda of the great building and seemed to be intently gazing at the paintings in that large hall. His face was the fac-simile of Randall's when the Pennsylvanian was last at the Capitol. The double dressed like him and even affected his walk. He seemed to enjoy the attention he attracted and remained in the corridors near the house of representatives nearly all day.

About inauguration time the man that looked like President Harrison seemed almost ubiquitous. Ex-President Cleveland even had his double, and at one time a newspaper correspondent saw him in the street and attempted to interview him. When a prominent senator makes a great speech his double is always sure to turn up the next day and parade about the Capitol. It was strange, but, after Kincaid shot Ex-Congressman Taulbee, it seemed as if you met Kincaid's double in every street car or hotel you entered. Kincaid had a peculiar appearance, and the frequency of his doubles became a matter of comment. Postmaster General Wanamaker's friends are sometimes bothered by seeing his double, either at the Capitol or on the street, and often they stop to speak before they discover their error.—Cor. New York Mail and Express.

The Echo.

Did you ever figure on the exact distance that one may be removed from a reflecting voice? It is said that one cannot pronounce distinctly or hear distinctly more than five syllables in a second. This gives one-fifth of a second for each syllable. Taking 1,120 feet as the velocity of sound per second, we have 224 feet as the distance sound will travel in one-fifth of a second. Hence, if a reflecting surface is 112 feet distant, the initial sound of an uttered syllable will be returned to the ear from a distance of 112 feet, just as the next syllable starts on its journey.

In this case the first fifth of the second is consumed in the utterance of a syllable and the next fifth of the second in hearing its echo. Two syllables would be echoed from a reflecting surface 224 feet distant, three syllables from 336 feet, and so on within the limit of audibleness. It is evident that a sharp, quick sound, the duration of which is only one-tenth of a second, would give an echo from half the distance, or fifty-six feet. The above estimates are for a temperature of 61 degs. Fahrenheit, at which the velocity of sound is a little over 1,118 feet in a second. The velocity of sound when the mercury stands at freezing is 1,086 feet per second.—St. Louis Republic.

Sarcastic Oscar Wilde.

At a gathering in London not long ago Oscar Wilde was approached by a small man, who slapped him familiarly on the back, exclaiming:

"Holloa, Oscar, d'you know every time I see you you get fatter and fatter?"

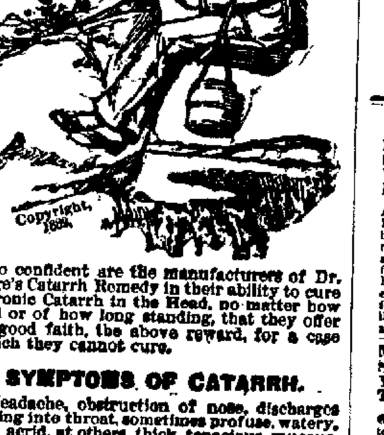
"I don't know who you are," replied the apostle of æstheticism, looking down from his advantage of several inches, "but every time I see you you get ruder and ruder."

Needless to say the too friendly acquaintance vanished abashed into the crowd.

"Can you tell me," asked Oscar, turning to a lady with whom he had just been talking, "who that dreadful little cad is?"

"That, Mr. Wilde," returned the lady, with a frigid glance and haughty manner, "is my husband."

"Is it, indeed?" replied he, with an agreeable smile and holding his ground. "Then what a pity you don't teach him better manners!"—London Letter.



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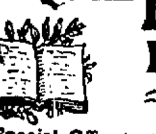

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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

THE GRAND ROQUETTE.

LIFE OF FRENCH CONVICTS IN THE GREAT PARIS PRISON.

Privileges Granted to Those Who Are Well Behaved—Luxuries That Are Purchasable—Rewards of Merit—Unwillingness to Leave When Declared Free.

It rests with the public prosecutor and not with the judge to determine in what prison a delinquent sentenced by the courts shall be confined. Prisoners condemned for crimes of comparatively minor importance may obtain permission to pass the time of their sentence in the Grand Roquette prison on condition of paying twelve cents a day, or a little over $43 a year, to the state. But owing to the limited number of trades pursued in the establishment few of the prisoners there are set to the trade they have been brought up to, so that they are generally obliged to learn a new all the inmates, as that depends upon the demand in the markets; owing to this circumstance, there are often upward of 250 men without work, who lounge in the yard, or crowd in winter to the chauffoir, a large heated room on the ground floor. A prisoner of the lower classes, having no respectable connections, will seldom get the option of serving his time in solitary confinement, and thereby earning a remittance, as the cells are scarcely ever vacant; and he is removed elsewhere.

RULES OF THE PRISON.

It is a strange sight to see the men shuffle and shamble with slouching gait round the exercise yard. One has only to look at them to be persuaded that the system of promiscuous repression is not calculated to deter men from crime, and that there is some virtue in solitary confinement from the first.

Four hundred men come out at a time. Speaking is strictly prohibited, but it would seem as though nothing could prevent this rule from being infringed. As the prisoners walk round and round there is a buzzing murmuring sound, like the humming of a top arising from the whispering exchanged, in defiance of the warders, who walk round in an opposite direction to that taken by their charges.

Close to the chapel are two stalls or booths, one of which communicates with the kitchen, under the management of a prisoner who holds the post of cantinier or sutler, while the other is used by a marchand de coco, who sells cocoa or licorice juice to his customers, each of whom, on payment of the sum stipulated in the tariff, can also purchase a demisetier or the fifth of a liter of wine. The prisoner is not permitted to buy more than that quantity, as drunkenness makes the men dangerous.

The things to be bought at the prison canteen, besides wine, are cafe au lait, chocolate, butter, cheese, ham, sausages, eggs, salad, fruit, tinned meat, biscuits, stationery, tobacco and snuff.

The Cafe Riche and the Palais Royal, as these two booths are called, play an important part in the life of the inmates. Prisoners are allowed to smoke in Parisian jails, and a very sensible provision this is, for it prevents that illicit traffic in tobacco which brings so many prisoners and warders to trouble in foreign prisons, and it also supplies a ready means of punishing a refractory jailbird. Order cannot be kept in a prison without corporal punishment. As a rule the prisoners behave exceedingly well, because the hardships of their position by so doing. For a first offense a man's tobacco and wine will be cut off for a week, for a second he may be forbidden to purchase anything at the canteen for a month; if he perseveres in his folly he will be prohibited from working—that is, from earning money, and will be locked up in a cell, to endure the misery of utter solitude and idleness.

THE DARK PADDED CELL.

If this severe measure fails and the man becomes obstreperous, he will be strait waistcoated and put into a dark padded cell, where he may scream and kick at the wall to his heart's content. To these rational methods of coercion the most stubborn natures generally yield. It must be confessed, however, that there are certain desperate characters who delight in giving trouble, and who, untamed by repeated punishments, will often commit murderous assaults upon the warders. But in most instances, as I say, the lighter means of restraint are sufficient to bring the prisoners to their senses. They cannot endure the idea of being debarred from presenting themselves at the canteen, or from paying a visit to the vendor of licorice juice, and the incentive thus provided for industry and good behavior has a salutary effect even upon the most hardened among the criminals. Now and then some revolt breaks out in the locksmith's shop, where the prisoners have sharp tools confided to them; and there is more than one instance where a prisoner has attempted the life of a warder, in order that a sentence of five or ten years may be increased into one of transportation for life to New Caledonia, the land of promise for the criminal anxious to break away from old associations.

The cells, capable of holding over six hundred prisoners, are above the workshops and occupy three whole floors. Each compartment has its bed, with a paillasse, a good mattress, sheets changed once a week and a blanket such as many an honest workingman would be glad to get, and far better than the shakedown of the Limousin and the Auvergnat who have come to Paris to seek a fortune. The door of each cell contains a spy hole through which the warden on duty can see what his charge is doing at certain intervals of the day and night. Separate and narrow cells are provided for those whose demeanor and general conduct give rise to the impression that they are meditating suicide.

The criminals at La Grande Roquette have no complaints to make. They are treated with fraternal solicitude, and legend says that those who have grown old in houses of detention and have made the round of every prison in France have shown the greatest unwillingness to leave this place when the law has declared them free. There are several old men about the place without family ties who, forgetting the world and forgotten by it, have managed to obtain some kind of employment, so as not to be compelled to leave the prison, and to warrant their being fed and lodged at the expense of the country. The name of one of them is mentioned as a terror to any who might be tempted to betray the secrets of the prison—a certain liberated criminal who had some small duties assigned him, so that he might not be thrown on the streets with his gray hairs and infirmity. He made a good living by giving items of information to journalists when any special criminal occupied the condemned cell. He announced the appearance of the mounted municipal guard, who is always deputed to bring from the ministry of justice and the public prosecutor that sealed notice which leads to the guillotine being put up on the Place de La Roquette.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

An editor in Georgia has this notice pasted in his office: "Strangers calling on the editor during his absence from the office will please leave their cards. Candidates for the legislature must leave their cash."

It has been found that steel ships possess magnetism that is permanent, and this has, in some instances, greatly affected the needle. The magnetism seems to be acquired during building.

Joaquin Miller is credited with the worst penmanship of any educated man in the United States, and his spelling is far from being according to Webster or Worcester.

The letter carriers find a good many empty purses in the letter boxes. Pickpockets think it safer to drop them there than on the sidewalks.

DAWN AND DUSK AT KARNAK.

Out of the dim, mysterious dawn he came—
The sun god—the Osiris—clad in folds
Of woven flame; and all the hideous shapes
That lurked along the margin of the night—
Star dimmers, and the gnomes who blot the moon
And steal the ore of sunset, imps whose veins
Scarce pulsate with their currents of thin dew—
Fled at his glance, while he, through tumbling haze,
Winged slowly up into the billowy sky.
The golden scarabeus of the day
Down the bright west crawled softly; and the faint
Inscription faded; and a small, pale cloud,
Brushed by the great sun beetle's wing, flushed red
And swam, a lotus petal, in the blue.
And Karnak, that a long December day
Had lived again within our reverent hearts,
Fled like a dream; and naught remained with us
Save deepening shades beneath slow clustering stars,
And one dark monolith against the night.

— Charles Henry Luders in Scribner's.

The Mystery of the Telegraph.

The telegraph is even yet a mysterious necessity of modern life to the uninitiated citizen. "It's a lie; how could troops be sent by wire?" indignantly demanded an ancient conservative who read the other day of the transfer of a Russian army corps from Moscow to the Caucasus. "You send that message right away quick," ordered an Arizona miner, shoving his gun under the nose of a way station operator. "But it's gone," protested the latter. "Don't try to fool me," came the response; "thar 'tis yet, hangin' on yer hook." The sounder began to click, the answer came, the sanguinary patron grew puzzled, then apologetic, and in the end purchased the "brass pounder" a drink instead of blowing out his brains. "Ain't doin' much business today, are yer?" queried an honest resident on the route of an eastern road of a telegrapher all morning." "Sho now, ye can't fool me. I kin always tell when you are hard at work, for the wires go sizzlin' and a moanin' and a groanin' whenever them messages scoot by my house." The good old man believed that the sighing of the wind along the lines was the noise made by the electric current hastening to its destination.

How One Barber Got a Start.

I am interested in a syndicate of shops. How did I make my start? Do you know Mr. Sid Kent? When the old board of trade was on Washington and La Salle I had a little shop in the court. Mr. Kent was one of my customers. Of course he used to have to wait. One day while I was shaving him he said: "Why don't you make up a party of a few men in one section of the city and shave them at their homes—men who have no time to wait in your shop?"

I took the hint. Mr. Kent headed the list. The others who went in were Mr. John Cudahy and the Mandel brothers. Each one of these gentlemen get shaved every morning before coming down town. From each I receive $15 per month. That shaves each man and keeps his hair and beard in order. I start out early every morning and shave those four men in their homes and reach my own shop between 9:30 and 10 a. m. I have had this custom for about ten years. Out of it I saved enough to start the syndicate of shops which I now control.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

Does Your Barber Use a Sponge?

Of course, I take it for granted that no one who knows better will allow any barber to wipe his face off with a sponge. If there is anything in the world that will catch infection and hold it a sponge is that thing. In surgical operations many small sponges are used to absorb blood from the open wounds. Not only is a second hand sponge never used in such cases, but the new sponges are only bought from first class surgical instrument houses, which guarantee that they have never been used since they were raised out of the sea. As soon as the operation is over these sponges are destroyed. So I need hardly warn you never to let a barber's sponge come in contact with your face.—Interview in New York Evening Sun.

A Chance for Dentists.

Here is a chance for dentists. Dr. Chester, a medical missionary, and a brother-in-law of [illegible] of Philadelphia, says: [illegible] bay for a number of bright, skilled American dentists. Madras is a city of 300,000 population, and has not a single American dentist there. I know people who travel from there to Bombay, nearly 1,000 miles, in order to have a tooth filled. There is only one good dentist in Bombay, and he refuses to fill teeth with gold, using a sort of cement that is not lasting. He charges $7.50 for pulling a tooth. A few good American dentists could go over there now and at once step into a big business."—New York Tribune.

Why "Slaughter?"

A number of people have expressed a dislike for the name "Slaughter" as designating a town of this state. Lieut. Slaughter was a brave soldier, who battled for the white man and the white man's government when this western Washington country was a howling wilderness, with a savage foe lurking with hostile bullet behind every salmon berry bush. All over this then wild region he led a little band of soldiers, who many a time faced foes outnumbering them dozens to one. Slaughter saw all kinds of rough service. He died by the hostile bullet, and the soil on the spot where now stands the town drank up his life blood.—Puyallup (Wash.) Commerce.

Butted an Ox to Death.

A seemingly incredible story comes from St. Louis to the effect that "Big Six," a negro pugilist, on a wager, butted an ox to death. He caught the animal by the horns with his hands and drawing back a full arm's length he ran his head against that of the ox with the force of a battering ram. He repeated this three times, when the ox fell to the ground, dying soon after. There was a small lump on the negro's head after the butting feat, but he suffered no pain. "Big Six" stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 240 pounds and the muscles of his arms, shoulders and chest stand out in knots.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wonders of Gold Beating.

There is a firm in Cincinnati which each year beats 21,000 gold dollars into gold leaf, and as each dollar can be beat into a sheet that will carpet two rooms 16½ feet square, some idea may be formed of its tenuity. It requires 1,400 of gold leaf to equal in thickness a sheet of writing paper, and takes 280,000 of them, piled one upon the other, to equal an inch in thickness!—St. Louis Republic.

The first German Catholic church to be lighted electrically is the grand old cathedral at Strasburg. Arc lights have been used outside with fine effect, and it is stated that many of the noble lines of the architecture are accentuated by night as they never have been by day.

A question that is now puzzling scientists is: If a magnetized horseshoe will suspend a piece of iron for ages, constantly expending force, where does it get its force?

Wood pulp is now being used as the basis of a plastic compound to serve as a substitute for mortar in covering and finishing walls.

He Wanted More Time.

Gripp—Well, doctor, did you succeed in breaking up Cable's fever?

Young Doctor—I would have done so in another week had I been given half a chance.

Gripp—They didn't call in another doctor, did they?

Young Doctor—No; but this morning, just as I was noticing an improvement in Cable, he died.—Epoch.

Self Preservation.

Foreign Powers—Who owns Behring sea?

Brother Jonathan—Well, we own it; but if you'll help kill off the seals so as to get the sealskin sacque question out of domestic life, you're more'n welcome.—New York Weekly.

Modified Ambition.

Fond Mother—My precious boy, I'm sure you would like to be a bright, happy angel.

Ralph (very ill)—Yes—s'pose so. But I want to get well and be a—a dandy ball pitcher, first.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

There are fully 200 men in Chicago who have a fortune of $2,000,000 or more apiece. The richest of them all are Marshall Field and P. D. Armour, who are each worth about $25,000,000.

Wanamaker's

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 12, 1890.

Only the finest cotton carefully worked gets into the lovely Brandenburgs. Lumpy, knotty thread might do in Oriental imitations (it is apt to be the Oriental way to have them) but a smooth, perfect surface is one of the chiefest Brandenburg graces. On such a cotton the art painter can do his daintiest work. Not even the rarest Sateens outdo the Brandenburgs in beauty of printing. Hardly the stuff you expect to get at 20c a yard!

A large number of exquisite new patterns and colorings have been recently added; among them black figures on white grounds for the first time.

Good serviceable Robe patterns of the French Wool Dress Goods at about half.

8-yard lengths $2.00
10-yard lengths $2.50

They have a piece of the Remnant counter. Such a company of little-priced, big-worth stuffs as you rarely see.

In Women's Summer Footwear Oxfords and low cuts have the call—blacks or colors. Of course we set the pace in prices; but that is not the most important part. Fit comes first. In medium grades as well as in the finest we fit you perfectly. In workmanship and style we take it that all these goods show the perfection of shoemaking.

Take two of the most popular prices—$3 and $5: more than forty styles for you to pick from, and we think there's at least a dollar more of value in every pair of them than you'll find in like grades outside. All the betwixt and below styles just as plentiful.

Two High Shoes—button and lace. Mahogany goat. $3 a pair, true value $4. All sizes and widths.

Tennis Shoes, $1 to $5.

Each day now adds something new and shapely for Men, Women and Children.

As good value as we ever had in Cream Huck Towels. Large size—22x44 inches—good finish and the price 15c ($1.80 a dozen). They'd be snapping quick value at 20c.

Handsome snow bleach Huck Towels, damask borders, 25c each.

Sorts and sorts at just as winning prices.

Do you keep an eye on the New Book Table? It's a magic mirror in which you can see at a glance whatever the publishers are turning out. Here are two or three armsful of the newest:

Novels and Tales:

When We Were Boys. William O'Brien. $1.00
The Master of the Magicians. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and H. D. Ward .90
Sister Saint Sulpice. Valdes. From the Spanish 1.10
A Foreign Match. Bigot .75
Tales of New England. Sarah Orne Jewett .90
Raphael. Lamartine. New Edition .75
Little Saint Elizabeth. Mrs. Burnett 1.10

History and Biography:

Schouler's History of the United States. New Edition. 4 vols. $6.75
The Wife of the First Consul. Saint-Armand .90
History of Mexico. Noll .75
Disraeli. F. Carroll Brewster 2.00

Religious:

The Composition of the Four Gospels. Wright $1.35

Wanamaker's.

The Language of the New Testament. Simcox .68
Nature and Method of Revelation. Geo. P. Fisher .90
God in His World. An Interpretation. .90

Miscellaneous:

Old Friends. Andrew Lang $1.50
Recollections by George W. Childs .75
The Village Community. Gomme 1.00
Liberal Living Upon Narrow Means. Herrick .75
Pericles and Aspasia. Landor. New edition. 2 vols. 2.85

New in the Camelot Series:

Spence's Anecdotes .35
More's Utopia .35
Sadi's Gulistan .35
Stories from Carleton .35

Just such a Bookstore as you'd look for behind such a New-Book table—no proper book missing.

Large variety best Lowell extra Super Ingrain Carpet at 65c a yard—the lowest price we ever heard of for these goods.

The China Matting at $8 the roll of 40 yards is unusual value. Full assortment of every grade from 15 to 60c—more than two hundred patterns. You won't find such a variety in any store in this town or any other town in America.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with Consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure; none so effective. Large bottles 50c and $1.00 at any druggists'. Sample bottle free.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE, DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it effecting a speedy and permanent cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, Golden Specific Co., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

Card of Thanks

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily from those who have been cured by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why, when a sample bottle bottle is gladly given to you free by any druggist, and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

PEACE NOT YET DECLARED.—As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper anufacturers the Fidelty Wall Paper Co, of No 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their 9, 12 and 15c gilts.

Miscellaneous

A HOME
For Ladies Only.
All Conveniences. —— Terms Moderate.
COR. JEFFERSON AVE. & POND STREET.

WANTED.

ENERGETIC LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to sell Mark Twain's new and remarkable book, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." Sold by subscription only. 300 striking illustrations by Dan Beard. One agent sold 35 in five days, another sold 31 in three days, another took 25 in making 30 calls. 20,000 already sold. Choice territory still unoccupied. Address, C. L. WEBSTER & CO., 3 East 14th St. New York.

AGENTS Wanted to canvass for the sale of our Home-Grown NURSERY Stock. Most Liberal Terms. Unequaled facilities. One of the largest, oldest-established, and best known Nurseries in the country. Address, W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Estab. in 1846.

Charles Guyon,
GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER!
—AND—
Hard Wood Finisher,
Washington St., next to School House,
BRISTOL, PA.

Bordentown and Phila. Line.
Steam. Florence
Leaves Bristol at 8.15 A. M., daily, (Sunday excepted), for Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia, (Arch Street wharf), at 2.30 P. M. Single fare 25c., excursion tickets 40c. Freight at low rates, and carefully handled.

Ready | MIXED | Paints
IN EVERY COLOR,
—AND—
Packages from 1 lb. Upwards

A VERY GOOD MIXED PAINT
—OF WHICH—
We have Sold Hundreds of Gallons, without Complaint, as Low as
$1.00 a Gallon!

DR. PURSELL'S
DRUG STORE.

February 1st, 1890.
The ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RY. and its branches became the
Great Northern Ry. Line!

IF YOU ARE GOING
TO THE FREE FARMS OF THE MILK RIVER VALLEY,
TAKE THE
GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.
TO THE GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, IRON AND COAL MINES OF MONTANA,
TAKE THE
GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.
TO GREAT FALLS, THE FUTURE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF THE NORTHWEST,
TAKE THE
GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.
TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE FALLS AND THE COAST CITIES,
TAKE THE
GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.
TO FARGO, CROOKSTON, GRAND FORKS AND WINNIPEG,
TAKE THE
GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.
TO ALL MINNESOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA AND MANITOBA POINTS,
TAKE THE
GREAT NORTHERN RY. LINE.

For tickets, maps and guides, apply to your home ticket agent or write to
F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY,
St. Paul, Minn.

The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE runs its own Magnificent Dining Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, Special Apartment Cars and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

Bristol Advertisements

Miss M. G. Paxson,
PORTRAIT ARTIST,
TEACHER of DRAWING—Illustrations, Designs, Sketches.
Radcliffe Street, above Walnut,
BRISTOL, PA.

FRED. B. BOOZ,
—DEALER IN—
FINE GROCERIES, FRUITS, AND PROVISIONS
A specialty in
TEAS AND COFFEES.
Goods Delivered Promptly.
COR. RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.
Your trade is solicited.

James Warden,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, &c.
Cor. PENN AND POND STS., BRISTOL, PA

J. D. LOWDEN,
No. 50 Mill Street, Bristol,
HAS THE FINEST STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

CHAS. WEEKS,
—DEALER IN—
Pure Lehigh Coal,
Lime, Sand, Stone, Wood, &c.,
OFFICE—Mill Street, above Radcliffe Street Bristol, Pa.
Your trade is solicited.

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer & dealer in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.
A first-class calf-skin Galter, my own make, $3
Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

JOHN NIMON,
DEALER IN FINE
Groceries, Provisions, Fruit & Vegetables,
FRESH DAILY.
My Teas and Coffees are the Best.
COR. WOOD AND WASHINGTON SREETS.

SAMUEL SCOTT,
THE MILL STREET GROCERY!
74 MILL STREET,
WHERE WILL BE FOUND
Provisions, Fruits, Nuts, Etc.
OF ALL KINDS,
And as Cheap as will be found in Bristol.

C. F. HERRMANN,
—DEALER IN—
FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
Goods sold on Easy Payments.
UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE REPAIRED
Radcliffe St., opposite B. F. Gilkeson's office, Bristol, Pa.

Handsome Artifical Teeth.
Filling. DR. G. W. ADAMS, Cleaning.
DENTIST,
BRISTOL, PA.
Extracting Without Pain.

Philadelphia Cash Grocery
AND CHICAGO BEEF MARKET,
Radcliffe & Market Sts., Bath & Buckley Sts. Bristol, and Second & Furman and Hudson and Mott Sts., Trenton, N. J.
FOUR STORES!
Immense quantities of goods bought for w prices, for cash, and will be sold at correspondingly low rates.
Choice Roast, 10c. per lb. up.
Choice Steak, 12c. up. Stewing Meat, 4, 6, 8, 10
Gilt Edge Butter, 25c. per lb.

BURTON'S EXPRESS.
JOSHUA BURTON
is at all times prepared to do jobs of
HAULING
of every description, and at prices to suit the times.
Furniture handled with care.
Orders left at Kelley's Cigar Store, No. 68 Mill street, will receive prompt attention.

AN OFFICE WHERE
Everything in connection with
REAL ESTATE
IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn, procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.

A. Weir Gilkeson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRISTOL, PA.

HOGUET'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Pioneer Drug Store!
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol Pa.
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County. (ESTABLISHED IN 1844.) By the present proprietor.
A large stock of first class
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Diamond Dyes, &c.
Also SPICES of all kinds, WARRANTED PURE, at low prices.
Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.
L. A. HOGUET
Druggist and Pharmacist

YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,
55 Bath St., Bristol, Pa.
We have on hand a large & well selected stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Perfumery & Toilet Articles,
White Lead, Oils & Varnishes.
Agent for the sale of N'ce & Raw's
Ready Mixed Paints,
These Paints are guaranteed to be the best in this market.
We give personal attention to the compounding of Physician's Prescriptions, at all hours, day or night, and guarantee PURITY and ACCURACY always.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

PURE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 75 CTS. PER setting of 11. M. H. IREDELL.

Miscellaneous

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Market, Eighth & Filbert Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Largest Store in America
DEVOTED
Exclusively to Dry Goods.

We make no charge for samples of any kind of goods, even the most expensive; and for that reason we request you, when writing for them, to be very explicit in stating exactly what is wanted—the width, price, quality, color, etc. so that we can send you just what you need instead of a great lot of samples that are of no use to you and cost us considerable money.

Our stock changes so rapidly that it is not advisable to order from the samples that have left our establishment longer than a month. Send for new samples, or give us the privilege of selecting the goods nearest to the preferred samples.

We are always willing to exchange goods which do not please after being received, provided they are returned to us in perfect condition. In returning them by mail, they must be so wrapped that the contents of the package may be examined at the Post-Office, without having to cut the wrapper or the cord with which it may be tied. If tied with string, a slip-knot, and not a hard knot, should be made. The package must not be pasted or sealed. An envelope notched at the corners is not a proper wrapper. Writing of any kind must not be enclosed in the package, but the name and address of the sender may be written upon the outside. Any violation of these regulations subjects the package to letter postage, which, in many cases, exceeds the value of the goods. When you return goods, always write to us about them on the same day.

When writing to us, be sure to have your name, post-office, county, and State written plainly. Full and legible addresses, besides greatly facilitating business, insure prompt attention. Illegible orders and imperfect addresses are necessarily attended to last. After making out your order, it is advisable to look carefully over it to see whether it is correct. It takes but a moment, and often prevents much after trouble.

We strongly advise our customers to order all valuable parcels to be sent by express, or the new method of postal insurance.

Strawbridge & Clothier,
PHILADELPHIA.

ABOUT PRINTING.

WE desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Job Department of the "Bucks County Gazette" is better equipped than any printing office in Bristol, or in the lower end of the county, in all material that is needed to produce excellent printing.

It contains the largest assortment of type, selected with care for beauty of face and diversity of work, together with a great variety of cuts, rules, borders, etc. It has four different sizes of presses, of the best makes, which perform the work in the best manner, and print with rapidity.

Artistic ✠ Printing.

Fine Color Work.

THE stock of paper, envelopes, cardboard and cut cards is large and varied, and the whole is under the personal and direct supervision of Geo. R. Sherman, an experienced and practical workman.

Special attention is given to printing of sale bills. Work of this character we make a point of getting done on the same day that it is ordered. Visiting and business cards, envelopes, circulars, dodgers, hand bills, posters, letter and bill-heads, books, pamphlets and all other printing done promptly and correctly. Mourning stationery kept constantly on hand.

Printing in Colors a Specialty.
Presses Run by Steam Power.
Full Count on all Jobs Guaranteed.

*Prices the Lowest. Liberal discounts given on large orders. We do more Printing and have better facilities than the other offices in Bristol combined, and consequently we have the trade, and are determined to keep it. Give the office a call and be convinced.

GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE,
Odd Fellow's Hall, Cor. of Radcliffe and Walnut Sts.

That Tired Feeling

You cannot always tell what may be its cause. Possibly it may be due to change of season, climate, or life; possibly to overwork or overstudy, to mental suffering, or nervous ailments. But there is no mistaking its effects. You know you feel "almost tired to death," without strength to do anything; ambition seems to be all gone, and in its place indifference to how the world wags—an in-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

describable languor and weakness. You have no appetite, do not care about food, and only eat because it is the hour for eating, or from force of habit.

This must be stopped. Your condition must be changed at once, or like a ship drifting with the inward tide, you will soon be dashed upon the rocks of incurable disease and death. Rouse the torpid kidneys and liver, tone the digestive organs, create a new appetite, purify and vitalize the impure and sluggish blood,

Makes the Weak Strong

cure the headache, and overcome all the prostrating effects of That Tired Feeling, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is just what you need, and to delay taking it is unwise.

"Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla that extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it has toned me up generally." CLARA W. PHELPS, Shirley, Mass.

"My wife suffered from sick headache and neuralgia. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she was much relieved." W. B. BABB, Wilmington, O.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. All are ground in our own drug-mill, so that from the time of purchase until the medicine is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Every spring I take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That tired feeling will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

"It is a pleasure to sell such goods as Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved to be." C. BROWN, Milton, Penn.

Makes the Weak Strong

"My daughter had an abscess on her neck for five or six years, being all the time under care of physicians, without any perceptible relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla was then recommended to me for her, and it has entirely cured her." S. THOMPSON, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Penn.

"I highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best remedy for sick headache. I have been selling this medicine 6 years and not one bottle proved unsatisfactory." F. J. FRICK, Frick's, Bucks Co., Penn.

Weak Women.

The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptible than men to those numerous ills which spring from lack of harmony in the system. Nervousness, sick headache and other ailments peculiar to women cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is admirably adapted for such cases. It gives great nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength, cures headache, indigestion, and creates an appetite.

"For nine years I was in a state of constant suffering, scarcely able at any time to walk

Hood's Sarsaparilla

about the house, and part of the time unable to be out of bed. By advice of local physicians I went to Philadelphia for treatment, which gave me relief for a time, but I was soon worse again and gave up hope of ever getting well. The physicians said I had a fibroid tumor. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and its good effect was soon apparent. I began to improve in health, and continued taking the medicine till now I feel perfectly well, and can walk six or seven miles a day

Makes the Weak Strong

without feeling tired. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women and anyone who has bad blood." JENNIE E. SMITH, East Broad Top, Penn.

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." MRS. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Miscellaneous

Do Not Read This

Now is the Time to Buy Your
COAL
Lehigh Coal
Of the Best Quality, and all sizes.
Screened & Picked!
Blacksmith Coal, free from Gas.
Dry Kindling Wood,
HARD AND SOFT,

HAROLD PEIRCE,
Executor of Chas. W. Peirce's Estate.
JOSEPH S. PEIRCE, Agent,
Cor. Washington and Canal streets.
BRISTOL, PA.,

Miscellaneous.

O. I. C. This is the Place where you will find
A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
SUCH AS
Fine White, Fancy Dress and Working Shirts, Underwear of all kinds, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Gloves, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hosiery, etc.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing.
PANTS TO ORDER, $3 to $10.
SUITS TO ORDER, $12 to $35.
YOST & STEPHEN, 34 Mill St.

THE "GOOD ENOUGH" [illegible]

THE MOST PRACTICAL LARGE CAN ON THE MARKET. HAS HEAVY BRASS BOTTOM, AND WILL OUTWEAR THREE ALL TIN CANS.

OIL AND GASOLINE CAN!
—MANUFACTURED BY—
The Winfield Manuf'g Co., - Warren, O.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE
No Dropping Oil on the Floor or Table. No Faucet to Leak or get knocked open to waste Contents or cause Explosions. Pump and Can close automatically AIR TIGHT. No Leakage—No Evaporation
AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE.
A Universal Household Necessity
CALL AND SEE THEM.
FOR SALE IN BRISTOL BY
Thomas B. Douglass,

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10.45 A. M., 7.15 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.45, 11.30 A. M., 4.00, 6.45 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7.45 A. M., 4.00, 5.00, 7.45 P. M. Closes at 5.15, 10.00 A. M., 2.15, 6.30 P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.08 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.45 A. M.

BELVIDERE DIVISION—Arrives at 7.00, 10.45 A. M., 3.30, 7.15 P. M.

TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY, MORRISVILLE—Arrives at 10.45 A. M., 3.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Arrives at 7.00, 10.00 A. M., 3.30, 7.15 P. M. Leaves at 7.00, 8.45 A. M., 4.00 and 6.15 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives at 7.45, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT MARCH 2, 1890.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.53, 7.21, 7.46, 8.06, 8.23, 9.14, 9.52, 10.26, A. M. 12.07, 1.01, 1.35, 3.03, 3.12, 4.06, 5.37, 5.46, 6.25, 7.21, 8.48, 9.27, 11.03, P. M.

Sundays at 2.46, 8.11, 9.00, 10.26, A. M. 12.04, 12.25, 5.33, 5.38, 7.21, 7.30, 8.48, 9.28, 11.03, P. M.

Leave Broad St. Station for Bristol at 12.01, 6.07, 6.28, 6.50, 7.32, 8.30, 10.01, 11.16 A. M. 12.01, 1.50, 2.43, 3.31, 4.00, 4.20, 5.00, 5.02, 5.25, 5.53, 6.00, 6.02, 6.31, 7.27, 9.17, 9.50, 11.17, P. M.

Sundays at 12.01, 7.40, 8.30, 9.12, A. M. 2.06, 5.28, 5.45, 8.12, 10.25, P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Dr. Albert R. Groom is in Washington, D. C., in attendance at the American Surgical Association.

- Milnor Brown has returned to Portland, Ore., after several months' sojourn in Bristol and vicinity.

- Bishop Whitaker will be present at St. James' church on next Sunday, at 7.30 p. m., to preach and to confirm.

—The Parsonage Mite Society of the M. E. church will hold a strawberry festival in Riverview Hall, Tuesday evening, May 27

—Rev. Dr. E. P. Shields has gone to Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, to which he is a delegate.

—Fine's Hotel, on Mill street, is undergoing radical repairs. The front is being remodeled, new back buildings erected and a new roof put on.

—Rev. J. DeHart Bruen, of Bevidere, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. He will be the guest of Mr. Gifford V. Lewis while here.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol Postoffice May 15: Miss Lizzie Bailey, Mike Bouraza, G. W. Cadle, David Gray, Miss Fannie McCool, James Woods.

—The Board of Trade will hold a meeting in Washington Hall to-morrow evening. The report of the Committee of Eleven will then be submitted and the election of officers held.

—The entertainment this evening in Riverview Hall for the benefit of the Bristol Library promises to be well attended. A large number of tickets have already been sold, and a snug sum for the purchase of new books is assured.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Medical Society, of the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, will be held at the residence of Dr. Osman on Wednesday, May 21. Essay by Dr. Osman. Title, "Rhinitis Neurosis Periodica."

—The census enumerators for Bristol are John Lee for the First ward, William A. Barnhill for the Second ward, Edward B. Brown for the Third ward and J. Paxson *Stradling for the Fourth ward.* James Patterson is the enumerator for the township.

—The cap on the T-joint of the water main at the intersection of Mill and Pond streets on last Sunday was unable to withstand the combined pressure of the water and the strain caused by the earth settling where the excavation was made for the railroad tunnel, and a bad leak was the consequence. The water was shut off and the break repaired as quickly as possible.

—We have been requested to publish the following: At the business meeting of the W. C. T. U., on the 7th inst., the hour of meeting was changed from 3.00 to 4.00 P. M. Quite an interesting Mother's meeting was held on Wednesdy, the 14th inst. At the Devotional meeting on the 21st inst. an essay written by Sallie Dubois and read at the recent County Convention, on "How to make our Local Unions more Interesting," will be read by one of our ladies.

—Powers & Smith, photographers, who recently occupied the Bostwick building have disappeared. They took with them the lenses and other property of John H. Bostwick, valued at about $150, and about $100 worth of property of a Burlington photographer named Tichnor. They left behind a number of small bills due their boarding house, printers' bills, rent, livery hire, etc. A notice posted on the door leading into the gallery bore this legend: "Gone to Hulmeville; will return at 3.30 p. m." They hired a team at Compton's livery stable, which after some search was traced to Trenton and recovered. The men had, however, made good their escape.

A RIFLE EXPERT SHOOTS A GIRL.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Mary E. Cody was tried at Stanford, Conn., before Judge Curtis, for the shooting of 11-year-old Mary Kane. Mrs. Cody is an expert rifle shot, and travels with Washburn & Arlington's tent show. On Saturday afternoon when she attempted to shoot a half dollar backwards, with the aid of a looking glass, her hair became disarranged, and when she attempted to fix it the rifle was discharged and the bullet struck the little girl, who was sitting on the other side of the tent. The bullet entered the girl's left side, very close to the heart, and the child is in a precarious condition with the chances against her recovery. The court discharged Mrs. Cody on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

SHELLENBERGER'S DISBARMENT.

In reference to the report asking for the disbarment of Lawyer Shellenberger, Judge Yerkes has ordered that Hugh B. Eastburn be appointed commissioner to take testimony and report his finding of facts in relation to the matters alleged to the court, and that Elias Carver, Henry Lear and Henry O. Harris be appointed a committee to prepare charges and specifications of the matters generally averred in the report presented to the court.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.

Soldiers and their heirs who have unsettled claims, or wish to apply for pension, increase or bounty, should call upon Mr. J. B. Conover, representing the well-known firm of Soule & Co., attorneys, of Washington, D. C., who will be at the Closson House, Bristol, Pa., Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22, for the purpose of giving free advice to all claimants. Claimants should bring their discharges and all papers relative to their cases. Under present liberal rulings soldiers are certain of receiving their rights, and all who have rejected claims should have them reopened. If you cannot call, write to Soule & Co. and state your case.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular May meeting of Council was held on last Monday evening. All the members, with the exception of Charles Brudon, were present. The Finance Committe submitted the following report:

To the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the matter of tax-rate for the current year, recommend that the rate of sixty (60) cents per hundred (100) dollars' valuation be assessed for Borough purposes. Your committee asked for estimates from various committees of Council, and received but one, that from the Police Committee, and in making the various appropriations, we have been guided by our own views in the case. In all communities the protection of life and property, and the maintenance of good order, well lighted streets, and the care of the public highways, are in the order named the general duties of municipal bodies. We recommend that an appropriation of $2000 be made for police purposes. This amount covers salaries and uniforms. For the lighting of our streets an appropriation of $2800 is recommended, and we would call the attention of your body to the very easy matter of greatly increasing the cost of lighting the streets by granting each and every light asked for, and only to grant them in very urgent cases.

We recommend an appropriation of $3500 for the use of the Street Committee, for such use as emergency dictates. In recommending the above appropriation we feel we are acceding to the popular demand for good streets. We also think there should be a decided change in the construction and repairing of streets, by doing a block each year and doing it well; as our past experience has been that most of the work done has not been first-class

Your committee has recommended $225 for collection of garbage, being for the unexpired year that the present contract remains in force, not knowing what will be the pleasure of Council at the expiration of the contract. Your committee is unanimously opposed to the renewal of the contract.

Your committee condemns the very bad practice that has been in vogue for the past few years of overdrawing an appropriation, and it should not be allowed unless of great necessity, as it is useless for Council to make the appropriations unless they are adhered to.

A tax-rate of sixty (60) cents is estimated to yield, gross $12,955 05

To which must be added—

Dog tax	$ 303 00		
Rents, fines (estimated)	700 00		
Liquor licenses	770 00		
Total	$1,773 00		
Deduct—			
Bal. due Treas.	$1,467 85		
Outstan'di'g orders	81 38—$1,549 23	223 77	
			$12,731 28
Also deduct—			
Remits	$500 00		
Cost of collection....	600 00		1,100 00
Balance			$11,631 28

The regular appropriations recommended are as follows:

Interest	$ 450 00		
Tax on loans	27 00		
Copy of as'sesme't	24 00		
Salaries	195 00		
Water rent.	614 00		
Fire Warden	75 00		
Fire Co's, 1 and 2	550 00		
Association dues .	120 00		
Lighting streets..	2,800 00		
Collecti'g garbage	225 00	—$5,080 00	
And the following:			
Street Committee	3,500 00		
Police Committee	2,000 00		
Poor Committee .	250 00		
Public Prop. Com	100 00		
San and Nuisa'ce	100 00		
Printi'g and adv't	75 00		
Contingent fund.	526 28	—$6,551 28	$11,631 28

There are various things that will require to draw from the contingent fund during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WRIGHT,
E. J. MCCUE,
A. K. JOYCE,
R. A. PORTER

On motion of James Wright the report was accepted and ordered filed.

The Street committee reported that a new iron foot bridge over the canal on Mill street had been contracted for at $500, and that four fire hydrants had been placed on Buckley street.

The Fire committee reported that the roof of the Hose house needed repairing; that 800 feet of hose in charge of Fire company No 1 could not be relied upon, and that 500 feet in the possession of Fire company No. 2 was condemned.

The Public Property committee reported the lease of the wharves at same figures as last year

The Ordinance committee reported an ordinance repealing an ordinance requiring the registration of dogs.

The Police committee reported that the same force as last year was retained, and that the number of arrests during the month were seven.

The nuisance on Pine street, which has received the attention of Council for several years was referred to the Burgess and the Street and Sanitary & Nuisance committees with power to act.

Joseph S. Peirce was unanimously elected Port Warden.

An invitation from Fidelity Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. to be present at the ceremonies incident to the presentation of flags to the Bristol Public Schools was read, and the invitation accepted.

On motion of James Wright the tax-rate was fixed at 60 cents on the $100 valuation. There were no explanations given as to why the rate was raised further than that given in the report of the Finance Committee. The vote in its favor was nearly unanimous, the Burgess, William P. Wright, giving the only dissenting vote, remarking, as he did so, that he wished to be placed on record as favoring a 50 cent rate.

On motion of Jeremiah H. Kelley the Ordinance Committee was directed to prepare an ordinance providing for the grading and curbing of Pine street.

The salaries of the police force were fixed at the same figures as last year.

The painting of the hose house was referred to the Fire Committee with power to act

The Public Property Committee's attention was directed to the face of the town clock, and the power requisite to furbish it up was granted to the committee.

Council then adjourned.

—The Cuban Giants are booked for Bristol next Monday, and an interesting game is expected. The Young Men's Christian Association club, of Philadelphia, come to Bristol on Saturday. It will meet with a warm reception from the Bristol boys.

—An interesting game of ball was played between the Bristol and Ardmore clubs last Saturday, in which the Bristol boys won by a score of 14 to 4.

BRISTOL.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	ARDMORE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Knight, 3b	2	0	4	1	0	Har'is'n, ss	0	0	3	2	2
Richert, 1b	1	0	8	0	0	Konen'g, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Col'm'n, lf	3	4	0	0	0	Rutter, 1b	0	0	7	0	1
M'D'n'd, rf	1	3	0	0	0	Judd, 2b	2	2	3	2	0
Curran, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Loftus, c	2	2	4	3	0
Hoedi'g, c	1	1	11	4	0	Dowli'g, p	0	1	1	4	0
M'D'n'd, 2b	3	3	2	2	0	M'Avoy cf	0	0	3	0	1
Potts, p	2	2	1	14	0	Som'h'se, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Minster, ss	1	2	0	1	1	Mock, 3b	0	0	3	0	1
Totals	14	15	27	22	1	Totals	4	5	27	11	6

INNINGS.

Bristol	1	0	2	1	2	4	2	0	2	—14
Ardmore	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	— 4

Earned runs, Bristol 4, Ardmore 1. Two-base hits, F. McDonald, Potts. Sacrifice hits, Curran, Richert, Minster. Stolen bases, Knight 3, Richert 2, R. Coleman 2, J. McDonald 2, Curran, Hoeding, F. McDonald, Minster. Bases on balls, Knight 2, Hoeding 2, Harrison. Struck out, by Potts 12, by Dowling 3.

—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church begins its sessions at Saratoga to-day. It has before it a most knotty question to dispose of, viz: the revision of the Creed in some of its most vital parts. The doctrine of absolute predestination, and of the foreordination to eternal happiness or endless misery of the human family, are points which those who ask for a revision desire to be modified. The Assemblage's deliberations will attract the attention of theologians all over the world, and its final action may cause a complete revolution in the expressed beliefs of a large portion of Protestants in this country.

—The Bucks County Contributionship for insuring houses and other property, held their annual meeting at Morrisville, May 5, 1890. Wm. Kinsey was appointed chairman and Wm. S. Mull secretary. The annual statement of the receipts and expenditures was read and approved and ordered to be placed upon the minutes. George G. Stout, Charles Magill and David Taylor were appointed judges to receive the votes of members for the election of three persons to serve as directors for three years, and one person for treasurer for one year. Upon a count of the votes the judges reported that William Hancock, Wm. Balderson and Elwood Parsons had received all the votes polled, and was therefore duly elected, and Wm. S. Mull had received a unanimous vote for treasurer for one year. The board re-organized, when on motion, John Wildman was chosen president and Wm. S. Mull secretary. Wm. Hancock was appointed agent for Trenton, N. J., Wm. Kinsey for Bristol, and John Wildman for Langhorne. Morrisville was fixed upon as the place for holding the next annual meeting, on the first Monday in May, 1891, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Abstract from the annual statement:

ASSETS.	
Bonds, Mortgages Judgments,	$ 226,766.00
City and Bridge Bonds,	130,000.00
Railroad and Bank Stock,	44,900.00
Notes and temporary loans,	2,400.00
Cash in Treasury,	2,598 26
RECEIPTS.	
Interest and Dividends,	14,504 22
Profit on Stock Policies,	607.40
Profit and Loss,	1,894 21
Mechanic Risk,	19.80
PAYMENTS.	
Distribution to Members,	3,760.47
Interest on same,	289.02
Loss by Fire,	4,374.05
Balance gain for the year,	6,278 84
Premium on Membership Policies	63,482.23
" Stock Policies,	2,249.03
Surplus,	223,938.48

"Why need it be?" we say, and sigh
When loving mothers fade and die,
And leave the little ones whose feet
They hoped to guide in pathways sweet.

It need not be in many cases. All about us women are dying daily whose lives might have been saved. It seems to be a wide-spread opinion that when a woman is slowly fading away with the diseases which grow out of female weaknesses and irregularities that there is no help for her. She is doomed to death. But this is not true. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is constantly restoring women afflicted with diseases of this class to health and happiness. It is the only medicine for their ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

OUR CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

On the 2d day of June the work of collecting statistics of manufactures for the report of the Eleventh Census will be inaugurated throughout the entire country. The value of this report must depend wholly upon the accuracy and thoroughness with which manufacturers answer the questions propounded.

The personal interests of every manufacturer are involved in the character of the report on Manufactures. It will be quoted for the next ten years as the official announcement of the exact industrial condition of the country, and will be the basis for any future legislation that may be enacted in regard to the wants of our people, whether engaged in agricultural or mechanical pursuits. Therefore it is of vital importance to each manufacturer that an accurate report shall be made.

The Superintendent of Census has taken every possible precaution in the preliminary work to make this census complete and satisfactory, and the earnest co-operation of those engaged in productive industry is all that is now necessary to secure valuable results.

Every manufacturer should bear in mind that his answers to the questions relating to his business are held strictly confidential, are not disclosed to any competitor or to other persons, and are not used by the government as predicate for the purpose of taxation or license, or in any way to adversely affect his individual business. This assurance is printed on each schedule over the signature of the Superintendent of Census.

The expert special agent in charge of this branch of the census work, Mr. Frank R. Williams, has personally visited the principal manufacturing centers and consulted representative manufacturers, the publishers of trade journals, and practical business men generally, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper scope of the inquiry for each branch of manufacture. The questions contained in the census schedules are those suggested by the manufacturers and other persons most interested in the progress of the country, and cover ground absolutely essential to the proper presentation of its industrial conditions and resources.

What It Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

WORTH WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
While life flows by like a song,
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent
When nothing tempts you to stray,
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away.
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered today;
They make up the items of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile,
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

He Knew It.

A woman who spoke of Go-ceth's "Faust" was highly indignant when the man with whom she was talking spoke immediately afterwards of Goethe. It was very impolite, she thought, to correct a lady in that fashion. She would have enjoyed a conversation with a gentleman of whom one of our exchanges narrates an anecdote:

He was a guest at a New York hotel, and called upon the clerk for a sheet of paper, saying that he wished to write a letter. Half an hour later he again approached the counter. He had finished the letter. Would the clerk please read it, and see if it was all correct?

The clerk glanced at it and said:

"I see you spell jug 'g-u-g.' That isn't right."

"I know it," was the reply; "but you see I'm writing to the old man, and he always spells it that way. If I put the other 'g' to it he would think I was putting on style over him, and forgetting I was his son. He's sorter tender hearted, and I don't want to hurt his feelings."

And so the letter went off with only one "g" at the end of "gug."—Youth's Companion.

Finland at the Paris Exposition.

Finland exhibited the work of thirty schools, mostly handwork. That of the girls was done with worsted, cotton and silk. The greatest interest was awakened by the work of the boys. Finland is proud of being the first country in Europe that made work in wood and iron in school obligatory. Finland's great patriot, Uno Cygnaeus, the originator of handwork, adapted the system of manual training to the customs of his country.

A Finnish farmer is also a good artisan. A forge is rarely wanted on his farm. He makes his own knife, the well known knife with curved blade which hangs from the belt of every Finlander, suspended by a brass chain. He etches ornaments, emblems and precepts in the blade—for the Finlander likes to be sententious; he speaks in proverbs, like Sancho Panza. The boys in school begin to work with wood and iron quite early. These methodical exercises occupy six hours a week of the boys' time. —Journal of Education.

Trained to Applaud.

Suetonius tells us that when Nero sang in public 5,000 trained men, led by Burrhus and Seneca, thundered their plaudits. They might needs be trained men, for approval was of various degrees and kinds; bombi, a sound like the droning of bees; imbrices, imitating the patter of falling rain; testæ, the clashing of broken jugs. This last was the invention of Nero himself, and was produced by striking the fingers of the right hand on the palm of the left. Another variety of applause was obtained by the snapping of countless fingers, and, according to Seneca, satisfaction was always shown by the shaking of a robe. Aurelian used to have strips of linen and other materials distributed among the people for this purpose, and we can well imagine the stirring effect produced by this universal waving of bright colors in the densely thronged amphitheatre.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Two Kinds of Coats.

"You see this coat?" he queried of the proprietor of an establishment on Champlain street as he stood in the door.

"Vhell?"

"I paid you $5 for it, and the sleeves have shrunk six inches."

"I see."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"My frendt, it vhas your own mistake. We haf coats dot der sleeves shrink six inches, and odder coats dot der sleeves grow a foot. You vhas in a hurry, and you doan' say which kind you want. You should always take time in buying a coat. In sooch a case as dis you should go by some machinery and have your arms pulled down."—Detroit Free Press.

*ALL MEDICAL authorities agree that catarrh is no more nor less than an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal air passages. Nasal catarrh and all catarrhal affections of the head are not diseases of the blood, and it is a serious mistake to treat them as such. No conscientious physician ever attempts to do so. It is held by eminent medical men that sooner or later a specific will be found for every disease from which humanity suffers. The facts justify us in assuming that for catarrh at least a positive cure already exists in Ely's Cream Balm.

DOCTORS!

Of all the different schools in the country, have thousands die every year of Bright's disease of the Kidneys, who could be living to day if they had used Sulphur Bitters. They are unequalled in the world for all diseases of the kidneys.—New Haven Union.

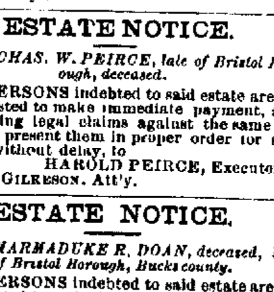
18 NEGROES!

Who left the United States for Liberia last year have lately returned, being unable to stand the climate. Everybody going to a new climate should have a bottle of Sulphur Bitters with them as a safeguard against disease. —Hartford Courant.

*Roses, Bedding Plants, Vines, etc. Choice Pansies, that will bloom all summer. Tomato and Egg Plants. Call and see the stock at Harry Chambers' Market street Greenhouse, Bristol.

*Floral designs for all occasions in artificial or natural flowers. Harry Chambers, Florist, Market St., Bristol.

New Advertisements.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York City.

PUBLIC SALE

Of furniture, beds and bedding, carriages and harness, and various other things too numerous to mention, will be sold at public sale, on

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890,

at 12 o'clock sharp, on the premises of the subscriber, on Bristol Turnpike, near Torresdale station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

EDWARD THOMAS.

WM. H. J. WILSON,

Successor to H. A. Bradfield,

33 MILL STREET,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS and ORGANS,

The Solmer Piano is the one always preferred by leading artists. The Raymond Organs are first-class in every particular. Call and examine these instruments if you wish to rent or buy one. Pianos tuned and put in order on short notice.

STATIONERY and MUSIC GOODS,

AT VARIOUS PRICES.

I have on hand a Fine Assortment of small Musical Instruments, consisting of

MUSIC BOXES, GUITARS, BANJOS, BONES, DRUMS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, HARMONICAS,

This Stock is unequaled in the county. A new selection of Popular Music, consisting of Instrumental and Vocal Folios.

Also, a Fine Line of

Albums, Dressing and Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Pocket Books, Fine Cutlery, Cigar Cases, Silverware.

My Stock of Stationery is Full & Complete.

Artists' Materials of all kinds always on hand.

Folding Dictionary Stands and Nickel-Plated Music Stands. Books, Toys and Games for the Children.

Pictures Framed on Short Notice.

In connection with my establishment I have opened a Musical Bureau, and will furnish talent for Church Entertainments and Societies, and arrange for benefits on easy terms.

Wm. H. J. Wilson,

33 Mill Street. BRISTOL, PA.

New Advertisements.

An Ordinance

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE grade of Smith street, south of Bridge street.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville, Pa., do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance the grade of the curb on Smith street shall be as follows.

Section 1.—

Beginning on the curb at the northeast corner of Greene and Smith streets, said point being one and fifty-two one-hundredth (1 52-100) feet below the level of the step of the lamp-post on said corner, thence on a descending grade northwardly of three hundred and fifty-two one-thousandths (352-1000) of a foot per hundred (100) feet, for a distance of seven hundred and eighty-nine and seven-tenths (789.7) feet to the northerly curb of Wood street, thence still northwardly on a decending grade of five hundred and fifty-one one-thousandths (551-1000) of a foot per one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of six hundred and seventy-two (672) feet to the southerly curb line of Bridge street

Section 2.—

The grade of the west side of Smith street, from Greene street to Wood street, shall be of the same elevation as that of the east side of said street. From Wood street northwardly the grade shall descend on a grade of five hundred and thirteen one-thousandths (513-1000) of a foot per one hundred feet to the south curb line of Bridge street, at which point the curb shall be three (3) inches higher than the curb on the southeast corner of Bridge and Smith streets.

Section 3.—

The width of the sidewalks shall be one-sixth (1-6) the width of the street.

Section 4.—

Any ordinance or part of an ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this seventh day of May, A. D. (1890) eighteen hundred and ninety

CHARLES SINE,
President of Council.

Approved this seventh day of May, A. D. (1890) eighteen hundred and ninety.

CHARLES SINE, Burgess.

Attest-
ISAAC PARSONS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS OF the late Charles W. Peirce will be continued as heretofore at the same location, under the management of Joseph S. Peirce as agent for the estate.

HAROLD PEIRCE, Executor
JOS. S. PEIRCE, Agt. of Chas. W. Peirce, dec.

FRANK A. LEVIS,

No. 23 Pond Street, below Penn St.,

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery

Try our La Don Cella De Morera Cigar The best 5 cent Cigar in the market.

WANTED

REFINED AND INTELLIGENT LADIES to take orders for "The Table," the new Delmonico cook-book. Sells readily among all classes. 1,095 district menus, 132 soups, 76 ways to cook eggs; 300 deserts. One agent sold 10 her first day, another 44 her first week, another 35 in five days. A great many choice towns still open. Address, C. L. WEBSTER & Co. 3 EAST 14th St., NEW YORK.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO.

Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.,

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects,

offer an immense stock of all kinds

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL Trees

SHRUBS AND VINES.

A 48-page descriptive Illustrated Catalogue free

Phila. Office, Room 501 Provident Building, 4th and Chestnut Streets.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

BRISTOL, PA., May 6, 1890.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

Commencing Sat. April 26, '90,

The Steamer Columbia leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Sundays leaves Bristol at 8.15 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M.

Fare 25c. Excursion 40c.
Freight carried at low rates.

Notice of Application for Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Saturday, the Seventeenth day May, A. D., 1890, by Charles E. Scheide, A. Weir Gilkeson, William V. Leech, Harold Peirce and Joseph R. Grundy, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "The Jefferson Land Association," the charcater and object of which is the purchasing, holding and enjoying real estate in fee simple, or upon ground rent, or lease; of improving, leasing, mortgaging and selling the same in such parts or parcels, improved or unimproved, on such terms as to manner and time of payment as may be agreed upon, and of conveying the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple, or for any less estate, and for the purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Solicitor.

Legal Advertisements

Notice of Application for Incorporation.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Honorable Harman Yerkes, President Judge of the said Court, on SATURDAY, MAY 24th, A. D., 1890, at 11 o'clock, A. M., under an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, by W. Taylor Potts, William Londerbough, Edward Minster, William M. Downing, Jr., and Andrew J. Hibbs for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE BRISTOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION," the character and object of which is the maintainance of facilities for playing the game of Base Ball and for the promotion of Athletic Sports, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act and its supplements.

B. F. GILKESON,
A. WEIR GILKESON,
WILLIAM S. WRIGHT, } Solicitors

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CHARLES S. BAILEY, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

A. WEIR GILKESON,
CHAS. S. BAILEY, JR.,
Executors

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE DANIELS, deceased, late of Bensalem Twp', Bucks County.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

MARY DANIELS, Administratrix,
A. WEIR GILKESON, Attorney. Bensalem.
Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of HARVEY MARGERUM, late of Morrisville Borough, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

EDMUND WRIGHT, Executor.
Or B. F. & A. W. Gilkeson &
W. S. Wright, Attys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of ROBERT WRIGHT, late of Falls Township, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

ARTHUR C. IVINS,
THOMAS C. IVINS,
or B. F. & A. W. GILKESON Executors.
& W. S. WRIGHT, Attys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BROWN, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

J. MILNOR BROWN, Administrator.
or, B. F. & A. W. GILKESON & WM. S. WRIGHT
his Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CHAS. W. PEIRCE, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL PERSONS indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

HAROLD PEIRCE, Executor.
A. WEIR GILKESON, Att'y.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MARMADUKE R. DOAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county.

ALL PERSONS indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay,

HARVEY S. RUE, Administrator.
or, B. F. & A. W. GILKESON & WM. S. WRIGHT
his Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CATHARINE DOUGHERTY, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

BERNARD J. MURRAY,
Administrator c. t. a. durante minoritate.
or A. WEIR GILKESON, Atty.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DENNIS CALLAHAN, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to

MARGARET CALLAHAN,
Administratrix,
or A. WEIR GILKESON, her Attorney.

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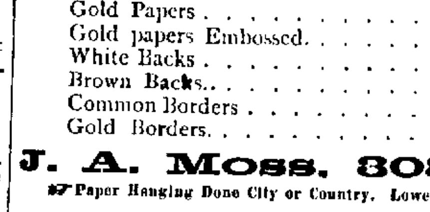

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What others offer you is not my business, except, by the law of competition, I am required to give you as ample return for your money as any one else if I expect your trade; that I know I am prepared to do, but I must satisfy you also.

Think this over and look into it before you purchase your work for 1890; if you question this, give me a chance to prove it, by coming to see my work or sending sample order. On all my work for 1890 I put a Tire-bolt through the felloe between each spoke.

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THE BEGGAR.

A beggar died last night; his soul
Went up to God and said:
"I come uncalled; forgive it, Lord;
I died from want of bread."

Then answered him the Lord in heaven:
"Son, how can this thing be?
Are not my saints on earth? and they
Had surely succored thee."

"Thy saints, O, Lord," the beggar said,
"Live holy lives of prayer;
How shall they know of such as we?
We perish unaware.

"They strive to save our wicked souls,
And fit them for the sky;
Meanwhile, not having bread to eat
(Forgive) our bodies die."

Then the Lord God spake out of heaven
In wrath and angry pain:
"O, men, for whom my Son hath died,
My Son hath lived in vain."
—Arthur Symons in Woman's World.

HIS REWARD.

Dr. Chester, hurrying along the upper part of New York, still only half finished and seemingly with years of incompleteness before it, saw as he picked his way through the mud of an unpaved crossing a sight that made him furious. Some eight or nine boys—not the children of the poor, but well dressed little fellows from the Queen Anne residences and well appointed apartment houses of the neighborhood—stoning a man who sat among the rubbish of a new excavation abandoned for the time by the workmen, and who seemed to be quite innocent of any offense against them. So far the stones had been physically harmless insults. But even as he looked one flung by the largest boy of the crowd struck the man upon the head and wounded it. The blood gushed forth and the boys, frightened at last by what they had done, dispersed in all directions and were out of sight before the doctor, even with his long strides, had reached the spot.

"These imps have hurt you," he said, bending over the man, who was trying to stanch the blood with the fragment of an old handkerchief.

"Yes," said the man. "It looks cowardly to sit here and stand it, I suppose, but a fellow in clothes like mine would soon get himself arrested if he punished boys like that as they deserved. It's a bad world for empty pockets."

"That's true," said the doctor. "See here, I always have some sticking plaster in my pocket. I'll fix the cut for you." And taking off his gloves he produced the little case with its plaster scissors and skillfully dressed the wound.

"I suppose you are out of employment" he said when he had finished.

"I am out of everything," said the man; "work, money, health, friends, and luck and food and shelter just now. I wonder I haven't made a hole in the water. Why men live when there is nothing to live for is one of the mysteries of this life."

"We all have something to live for," said the doctor, "though a hungry man don't think so. You are young and strong. Be temperate and you'll feel well again. Let me help you out for today, and after you've eaten and slept come to me. I'll give you some work—rough work—but it will be a start—if you want it, and come to me sober to-morrow."

"Thank you," said the man, rising; "and God bless you. If I don't come sober I'll not come at all. But I think I'll come."

He took the dollar that the doctor gave him with his card, and bowed in a way that proved that he had not always been in his present position. The doctor obeyed the impulse of the moment, and with a smile offered the man his hand. He saw that this was no ordinary tramp. For that sort of creature there is no hope and no help. He is so vile that he scarcely deserves mercy, and the doctor knew it well; but to this man a friendly hand grasp was good medicine. It had its effect. A light came into the dull eyes, a smile moved the mouth.

"I cannot express my obligations for your kindness," he said, earnestly.

So they parted. The doctor felt touched, and was rather pleased with himself, and a little further on, meeting a boy he recognized as one of the poor man's assailants, he took him by the ear and gave him a lecture, threatening to take him to his father and expose his conduct. However, he did not do it, nor did the boy fear that he would.

"I didn't throw the stone that cut the fellow," he said. "It was Tibbs."

"How would Tibbs like to be arrested, ask him?" said the doctor. Then he walked on and the incident faded into insignificance. After all, it was unlikely that the man would come to him.

The doctor was a very popular man in the upper part of the city, and his day was well filled. He was, besides, bent on two missions, both important ones. He was about to make an offer of his hand and heart to a lady of whose feelings he had very little doubt, and he intended to deposit in a certain bank a sum of money which he carried about his person. It was a large one—the half yearly salary he had received from the managers of an orphan asylum to which he was physician.

Such a sum would endanger a man's life if he were known to have it about him as he walked across those newly cut streets or past blocks of yet untenanted houses. But then, who knew? And the doctor was large and muscular.

Next one ask whither his steps first took him? Naturally to the feet of his lady love. She was young enough to look all the sweeter in the bright light of day, and her pretty morning dress became her. She had expected the offer and accepted it without affectation, and the young doctor made all sorts of charming speeches and was permitted more than one kiss.

At last, however, he was obliged to say adieu, and as he ran down the steps he said to himself that he was the happiest fellow alive. Already out of fear of poverty, engaged to the only girl he ever loved, healthy, and with a clear conscience, what young professional man was ever in better case? As he passed the spot where he had that morning seen the boys stoning the unfortunate man, the picture arose once more before him. What a contrast in their positions, he thought to himself! Well, he had worked for his, and no doubt that poor fellow had worked as hard in another way to bring upon himself the fate that had befallen him. Still it was pitiful.

"Parents who did their best by me, a happy home, more kindness than I deserve have been mine," he said. "How do I know what the man's childhood was? I hope he will come to me to-morrow. I am glad I helped him a little."

He was yet to be still gladder. How little we know what threads of good or ill we braid into our lives by what seem our most unimportant actions.

From house to house the doctor went. Anxious mothers kept him on in talk. There were those who felt that their well being depended on telling the doctor all about that "queer sensation" and that "worried feeling," and banking hours were long over when he emerged from the residence of the last patient upon his list, and, indeed, it was growing quite dark, and, like all healthy men, the doctor was growing hungry, and his dinner awaited him.

He stepped forward briskly, but had only gone a few steps when an old woman approached him, wringing her hands and sobbing:

"You're Dr. Chester, aren't you, sir?" she cried. "Och, doctor, darlin', you're wanted immediate—it's my old man is taken bad down in our shanty by the railroad. He fell upon the floor, he did, and it's sinsliss he's lyin'. I've the money. Come, doctor, come along; a minute may mane life. It's near —— street."

"Then why didn't you go to Dr. O'Shane? His office is close by you," said the doctor.

"I did, but he was away," said the old woman. "An' sure but that I knowed your face, and you the kindest doctor anywhere, I'd not have stopped you. I've the money to pay."

But it was not the fee the doctor was thinking about. He felt a curious reluctance to do what the old woman asked. Naturally enough, he commented inwardly, nature demands rest and refreshment. Still the case was one that called for immediate action, and in a moment more he said:

"Go on, I'll come with you," and followed her westward.

It was a lonely walk across unlighted streets and down some wooden steps to the rails of the Hudson River road. Not a soul was in sight, but a light gleamed from the windows of a dilapidated shanty by the road side, and the woman hobbled in that direction. She entered the door; he followed her.

A man was lying upon the floor. The doctor knelt beside him. As he did so some one from behind pinioned his arms. The supposed patient sprung up and seized him about the waist, and in an instant, strong though he was, he lay bound and helpless upon the floor. Four stout ruffians stood before him. One rifled his pockets while another crammed a handkerchief into his mouth. Before his eyes they examined his watch and counted the money in his pocketbook.

"It's a good haul," one of the men said. "Come, we must lose no time. No one will find that fellow before to-morrow, still we might as well get away."

"But shoot him before we go—dead men tell no tales," said the man who had played the part of invalid.

"Throw him on the track," said the third of the group. "The railroad folks will help us keep our secret."

The fourth said nothing, but stooping, lifted the doctor by the shoulders, and the others followed his example.

In vain Doctor Chester strove to break his bonds or to utter a prayer for mercy. They dragged him toward the track and flung him across. Not content with this, they bound him by other cords to the rails, and left him thus fettered to his fate; and thus the happiest day of his life had ended.

Full of youth and hope, with every reason for living, he must die, and such a horrible death! He strove to meet his fate like a man, but the thought of his betrothed wife was too much for him. He managed by degrees to thrust the hankerchief from his mouth with his tongue, but as he did so he felt the rails tremble beneath him—the engine was approaching! It was far away yet; but what hope was there that he would be heard before it was upon him? Again he shouted—again, still again—as he saw the red glare from the head light of the approaching engine shine out through the darkness!

His case seemed hopeless, but he spent all his strength in one wild cry of:

"Help! On the rails here! Tied to the rails! Help! help!"

"Courage! Here we are!" shouted a voice near by. "Courage! courage!" Some one knelt beside him, some one gasped: "Don't despair, I've got a knife with me."

One of the cords was cut—another—he was freed from the rails and clasped in the arms of his preserver, rolled over into the little gully beside the track, safe out of harm's way, just as the express train flew by at full speed. And now there were others to help. Stout policemen with clubs and pistols who helped the first arrival to free the doctor from all his bonds, and by the light of their lanterns he looked into the face of his preservor, and saw the man to whom he had acted the good Samaritan that morning.

"What does this mean?" he asked. "How does it come that I owe my life to you?"

"You owe it to your own kindness, doctor," said the man. "An hour ago I found a lodging in a low tavern near this spot. I had crept into a bunk without removing my clothes, when four men came into the room. They fancied it empty, for early hours are not the fashion in that place, and talked freely, though in whispers. One of them had some pangs of conscience about having left you tied on the track, and spoke your name aloud, saying you were kind to the poor. Happily I am quick of hearing and jump at an idea. I crept out of my bunk behind their backs, jumped from a window which was close by and, only stopping to put on my shoes, I dashed down the track. I had no idea which way I should go, but felt that the spot near the tunnel would be the most likely one. On the way I met a boy and bade him find a policeman and tell him that murder had been done. Happily I was in time. That is all I know about it. Thank God, who led me here."

"Amen!" said the doctor. "My gratitude must be expressed in deeds, not in words, and there is one who must thank you also—my promised wife."

Meanwhile the police had returned to the tavern, whither the doctor and his friend followed them. They found the desperadoes drinking in the upper room without suspicion that they had been discovered, while the old woman who had decoyed the doctor to the shanty sat at a table gloating over her share of the plunder. They were arrested before they had an opportunity to make resistance, and the doctor was so unusually lucky as to get his own again after thieves had stolen it. As yet fortune favors him. He is married to the woman he loves, and by his aid and through his friendship the man who saved his life has become happy, respected and prosperous, and in their household he is as a brother.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

A Tailoress' Hard Lot.

One of three women who was visited, and who was supporting an invalid husband, a little boy and a baby, was not more than 25 years old. Her home was one small room, about 12x14, on the ground floor of a queer, rambling old tenement house, whose only means of entrance was through an arched passageway which led back and opened into a small court yard, around which the buildings rose four stories high on every side. She sat stitching away on the piles of trousers, rocking the cradle with one foot while the little child was trying to feed himself at the table from a loaf of rye bread and some molasses. The baby woke with a cry, and as she nursed the child from her famished breast she told the story of her working eighteen and twenty hours a day to keep her little family in food and pay her rent. There has never been any kind of organization among the tailoresses, and they stand in mortal terror of doing anything that could imperil their place in the shops.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Most Northerly Railway.

The most northerly railway is one being constructed between Sweden and Norway. It runs from Lulea, a little town at the top of the Gulf of Bothnia, to Elvegaard, a fort on the Atlantic in the fiord of Ofoten. The works are frequently stopped on account of the severity of the climate, but it is hoped that the line will be opened in 1891. It is a British enterprise, owned and constructed by British capitalists. It passes through the rich iron district around Gellivard, where a most valuable ore abounds. While crossing the Arctic circle the engine blows its whistle.—Montreal Star.

Paid for His Popularity.

The late Dr. Cook, of Haddington, after assisting the late Dr. Forsyth, of Morham, at a communion service, repaired as usual to the manse. While in the enjoyment of a little social intercourse the minister of Morham—which, by the way, is one of the smallest parishes in Scotland—quietly remarked to his brother divine:

"Doctor, you must be a very popular man in the parish."

"Ay," replied the doctor; "how's that?"

"Why," rejoined the other, "our usual collection is threepence, but today it is ninepence!"

"Oh, is that all?" said Dr. Cook; "then wae's me for my popularity, for I put in the extra sixpence myself!"—Exchange.

Character in the Thumb.

Some people have a certain magnetism in shaking hands, others repel us, no matter how cordial their grasp. This is the mute warning of the hand. There are certain rudimentary principles of shape, too, that can be learned. The thumb of the left hand is so complete an index of personal character that nobody ought to trust a man who is not satisfactory in that particular. A person who is weak will have a hesitating thumb, no matter what braggadocio he may assume. Vulgarity, ambition, principle, honesty, refinement, all the virtues and vices native to us, lie exposed to the eye that can read nature's indelible imprint.—Ralph Edmunds, in Kate Field's Washington.

Eagle and Porker.

A citizen of Levy county, Fla., killed an eagle that measured something over nine feet from tip to tip, with talons over three inches long. When discovered the bird had just killed a pig and was about to eat it. On discovering the intruder the eagle grasped the pig in its monster claws and moved away to other parts. He was followed, however, and while enjoying his prize was shot.—Florida Times-Union.

MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

A correct map of the north west will show that the Northern Pacific Railroad traverses the central portion of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles; it is the only Railroad reaching Jamestown, Bismark, Miles City, Billings, Livingston, Bozeman, Missoula, Cheney, Davenport, Palouse City, Sprague, Ritzville, Yakima, Ellensburg, Tacoma, Seattle and in fact nine-tenths of the north west cities, towns, and points of interest.

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For the benefit of settlers the Northern Pacific also gives a ten days stop over privilege on second class North Pacific Coast tickets at Spokane Falls and each and every point west, including over 125 stations in Washington, thus enabling persons seeking a home to examine this vast territory without incurring an expense of from $5.00 to $25.00 in traveling on local tickets from point to point.

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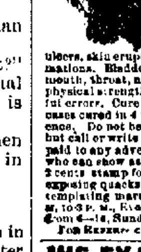

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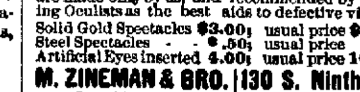

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YOU THINK YOUR EYES ARE GOOD! If you have them examined you will probably find that there is something wrong with them, and that glasses will be a great help to you.

We use inimitable "DIA MANTA" lenses, which are made only by us, and recommended by leading Oculists as the best aids to defective vision.

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M. ZINEMAN & BRO., 130 S. Ninth St. OPTICIANS. PHILADELPHIA. Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

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POND ST. MACHINE SHOP.
☞Designing for inventors a specialty.

Miscellaneous

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W. D. Rusher, P. O. Address Box 204 TACOMA, WASH.
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Peirce & Rusher,
Real Estate & Loan Agts.

936 PACIFIC AVENUE,

TACOMA, WASH., NOV. 25.

Having made the above business connection we are prepared to negotiate mortgage loans on real estate in the City of Tacoma, or adjacent farm property in the State of Washington.

Such loans will be made with the utmost care in the selection of securities and regard for the character of the borrower; will run three to five years and bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum net to the lender, payable semi-annually. We will accompany each loan with our written agreement to take charge of the collection of interest, when due, and of the principal debt at maturity, without charge for our services.

The State of Washington and the City of Tacoma are being rapidly settled, having doubled their population within the last year, with an enterprising and energetic people engaged in business of all kinds, thus ensuring a prosperous and permanent growth of the city that will make it the metropolis of the great northwest. No better nor safer investment can be had than the securities that we are able to offer, doubly so by the continued increase in value of the property mortgaged. Abstract showing perfect title will be furnished with all loans.

We also invite those who desire to take advantage of the increasing values, by purchase, to entrust their funds to us for investment and we feel confident that we can make selections that will involve no risk and promise a large profit.

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ONE OF THE FINEST MEAT AND PROvision stores in Philadelphia for sale, doing over $400 strictly cash trade per week. Sold low on easy terms to quick buyer. Address or call,
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THE WEEKLY PRESS,

PHILADELPHIA.

$1.00-One Year One Dollar-$1.00

THE WEEKLY PRESS
For 1890 will be as much better than The Weekly Press for 1889 as we can make it. With every issue during the new year it will be

AN EIGHTY-COLUMN PAPER.
Each of the fifty-two numbers will contain ten pages, or eighty columns, with a total for the year of 520 pages, or 4160 columns. Thus it will be "as big as a book," as the saying is.

A PAPER OF QUALITY.
Not only will it be as big as a book, but it will be a paper of quality as well as of quantity. It will contain the pick of everything good.

A PAPER OF VARIETY.
The idea is that The Weekly Press shall be both clean and wide awake. It will discuss all subjects of public interest and importance. The writers on its list include: Julia Ward Howe, E. Lynn Linton, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Lewis Pasteur, William Black, Edmund Gosse, Edgar W. Nye, Opie P. Read, and, indeed, almost every popular writer of note in this country and quite a number of distinguished writers abroad. In fiction, an attraction of the year will be "Esther," by H. Rider Haggard; another serial story, already engaged, will be "Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

A FARMERS PAPER.
The best conducted agricultural page in America. Illustrations.

A WOMAN'S PAPER.
The "Women's page" of The Weekly Press is alone worth the subscription price. Its illustrations are attracting attention everywhere.

A CHILDREN'S PAPER.
The special department for children is now addressed to the school children and school teachers of America. Let the children join the new Rainbow Club just started. Let them compete for the prizes—all in bright, wholesome, instructive books.

IMPORTANT CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT

By special arrangement with all the leading weekly and monthly periodicals of America, subscriptions are taken for any one or more of these journals in connection with The Weekly Press at such low rates as virtually makes our great family paper FREE to the subscriber for one year. Sample copies furnished free upon application.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

By mail, postage free in the United States and Canada.

Daily (except Sunday), one year,	$6.00
Daily (except Sunday), one month,	.50
Daily (including Sunday, one year,	7.50
Daily (including Sunday), one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks, and other Remittances should be made payable to the order of

The Press Company Limited,
PUBLISHERS.

Miscellaneous

New York Tribune for 1890.

New Features. A Brilliant Year Ahead.

During 1890, the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during '90 will be,

Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of Business Success."
Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs."
Terence V. Powderly, "Restriction of Immigration."
Chauncey M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and others, topics not announced.
Albert Griffin, "Temperance Among Germans;" a new view.
Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."
S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."
"Josiah Allen's Wife," "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."
Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage."
Fred S. Tallmadge, on "Men of the Revolution."
Kate Field, "Mormon Question."
Erastus Wiman, "Success and Failure Among Business Men."
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of To-Day."
Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population."
Geo. W. Cable, on "Some Strange Legislation in the South."
Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."
* * * * * "Evils of Trusts."
Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South."
I. C. Russell, United States Geological Survey, "Highest Peaks of the United States."
W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money."
J. E. Quigg, "What is Left of Our Public Lands."
Emily Huntington, "Household Science."
Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronunciation."
Prof. William Pepper, President of University of Pennsylvania, "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it."
M. Y. Beach, "Slayer of 430 Bears."
☞Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and appear in the Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining Stories of Actual Experience in the War, not less than 25 in number, each a page of The Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the Union, of a rank not higher than that of captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every tale accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of $250, $150 and $75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, New York," and inscribed "Soldiers' Department."

Papers on Farming.

In addition to our regular and extremely able agricultural department (two pages a week), The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on Particular Branches of Farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune. The BEST TRIBUNE EVER SEEN will be supplied to readers during the coming year.

A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable our readers to obtain them practically at wholesale rates. Send 2 cent stamp for our 20 page catalogue.

Valuable Prizes.

One Hundred Special Prizes will be distributed on May 1, 890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a $700 Piano, a $200 Cabinet Organ, a $150 Solitaire Diamond, a free Trip to New York, with expenses there paid, etc., etc., being worth a total of $2,440.

Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page catalogue; send 2 cent stamp for a copy. Sample copies of the Tribune free.

Subscription Rates: Weekly, $1 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. New subscribers receive the paper until January 1, 1890, free. Daily, $10 a year. Library of Tribune Extras, 22 numbers a year, $2. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The NEW YORK Sun.

FOR

1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinion have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not the SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

Daily, per month,	$0 50
Daily, per year,	6 00
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Daily and Sunday, per year,	8 00
Daily and Sunday, per month,	0 70
Weekly Sun, one year,	1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

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—OF—

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

1890.—46th YEAR.

☞The Foreign Magazines embody the best thoughts of the ablest writers of Europe. It is the aim of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE to select and reprint these articles. The plan of the Eclectic includes Science, Essays, Reviews, Biographical Sketches, Historical Papers, Art Criticism, Travels, Poetery, and Short Stories, from

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The following are the names of some of the leading authors whose articles appear in the pages of the Electic.

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E. B. Tyler,
Prof. Max Muller,
Prof. Owen,
Henry Taine
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The ECLECTIC enables the American reader to keep himself informed on the great questions of the day throughout the world, and no intelligent American can afford to be without it.

The ECLECTIC comprises each year two large volumes of over 1700 pages. Each of these volumes contains a Fine Steel Engraving, which adds much to the attraction of the magazine.

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1890.

Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of EDWIN W. ABBEY—will be presented in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1890, with comments by ANDREW LANG. HARPER'S MAGAZINE has also made special arrangements with ALPHONSE DAUDET, the greatest of living French Novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by HENRY JAMES, and illustrated by ROSSI and MYRBACH. W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novelette in three parts, and LAFCADIO HEARN a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems, and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The WEEKLY supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of THOMAS A. JANVIER, will appear in the WEEKLY in 1890.

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Per Year:

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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1890.

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HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 OLIVE THORNE MILLER, CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK, and MARY LOWE DICKINSON will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Day," and "The Woman of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
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HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
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1890.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Eleventh Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, which begins with the Number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive program. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts namely, "The Red Mustang," by William O. Stoddard; "Phil and the Baby," by Lucy C. Lillie; "Prince Tommy," by John Russel Coryell; and "Mother's Way," by Margaret E. Sangster; two short serials by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder-world, namely, the quaint tales told by Howard Pyle, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a different vein by Frank M. Bicknell. There will be short stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, David Ker, Hezekiah Butterworth, Sophie Swett, Richard Malcolm Johnston, etc.

A subscription to HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE secures a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also plenty of amusement.—*Boston Advertiser.*

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Specimen Copy sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages.
Allays Pain and Inflammation.
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Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

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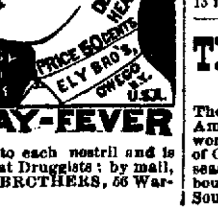

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Miscellaneous

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Wholesale and retail dealer in

BEST BRANDS OF
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c.

No. 6 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.,

We are in receipt of the following brands of cigars from our factory, 5th 1st district: "CIGARROS", guaranteed full Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper.

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NORTH STAR.

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Give the above brands a trial. Guaranteed to be as represented or no sale. Give them a trial and you will always buy.

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The Times is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

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Contributors to the Sunday edition of THE TIMES include many of the foremost names in contemporary literature, both American and European. Its contents cover the whole field of human interest with all that is freshest and best in

POLITICS	FICTION
LITERATURE	POETRY
SCIENCE	ART
SOCIETY	DRAMA
FASHION	MUSIC
THE HOUSEHOLD	HUMOR
LABOR	SPORT
ATHLETICS	CHESS
RACING	YACHTING
ROWING	CRICKET
BASE BALL	FOOT-BALL
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Our Boys and Girls—No other newspaper gives the same careful attention to the needs and tastes of young readers. The page devoted especially to them commands the services of the best writers and is edited with scrupulous care, with the aim of making it entertaining and instructive and helpful to the sound education as well as to the pure amusement of both big and little boys and girls.

The Illustrations of THE TIMES are recognized as the very best printed in any daily newspaper, and with the elegance of typography for which THE TIMES is noted, add to its popularity among all classes of readers.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper.

Specimen Copies of any edition will be sent free to anyone sending their address.

Terms—DAILY, $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week; SUNDAY EDITION—sixteen large, handsome pages—128 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday $4 per annum; 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, $1 per annum.

Address all letters to

THE TIMES,
PHILADELPHIA

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Of people are looking for a present for some bright boys or girls. They will soon find that a year's subscription to SANTA CLAUS, the new illustrated young folks' weekly, is the best of all presents, for it is fifty-two gifts in one. It wakes up the duller children, and makes the bright ones still brighter, for they all like it.

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Offered annually in cash prizes, open to all subscribers, for industrial and other work. $120 may be won on any first prize. Send for particulars.

ALL THE BEST WRITERS

And artists contribute to SANTA CLAUS. Here are some of them: Andrew Carnegie, Hezekiah Butterworth, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Will Carleton, David Ker, J. T. Trowbridge, Palmer Cox, President C. M. Woodward, Joseph Pennell, J. Carter Beard, and Howard Pyle.

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A full line of Wall Papers and Window Shades, newest and handsomest designs. Painting, Glazing, Graining, and Kalsomining, Graining and Paper Hanging a specialty. A nice line of fine goods for special use. No. 18 Mill Street.

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—WHEN—
"The World"
CAN BE HAD FOR $1.

The New York World
Is the Giant Among Newspapers.

Total Circulation of the 1581 North American Dailies, 1,782,690,000.

Total Circulation of THE WORLD, 1889, (estimated), 120,000,000.

"The World's" one-fifteenth of all Combined.

Daily Circulation of 1,580 Newspapers, 5,372,873
Daily Circulation of THE WORLD, 340,877

How the World Has Grown:

1882	8,151,167
1883	12,235,238
1884	28,519,785
1885	51,241,267
1886	70,126,041
1887	83,389,828
1888	104,473,650
1889. (Estimated)	120,000,000

The NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD

Is the Best and Biggest Newspaper on the North American Continent.

A Popular Book published in and given with each issue. ☞Subscription price $1.00 per year of 52 numbers. Six months' subscription, 26 numbers, 50 cents. Three months' subscription, 13 numbers, 25 cents.

THE HOTEL EASTMAN,
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The largest and finest RESORT HOTEL in America, with the finest Bath Houses in the world connected, will open (under management of O. G. BARRON, of White Mountain Hotels) for season of 1890, January 15th. Tickets should be bought via. St. Louis and Iron Mountain & Southern R. R.

Miscellaneous

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T. B. DOUGLASS,
No. 61 Mill Street, Bristol Pa.,

Has always on hand a large stock of first class Stoves and Tinware.

Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, High Art Stoves, and Embossed Stove Boards, and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Paper Wash Basins, Galvanized Waiters, Argot Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Metaline Brilliant,

the best article in the world for cleaning nickel, brass, silver, &c.

Wash Boilers, Japan-ware, Milk Pans and other articles in the tin line.

Polite attention. No trouble to show goods.

TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sherman & Peirce,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.

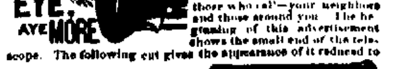
Specialties made of

HOT-BED SASH, BERRY BOXES AND ENGRAVING BOARDS.

Dorrance Street, near Railroad

JOS. SHERMAN. WM. C. PEIRCE

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world FREE. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FRANK S. MOSS,
PRACTICAL - BLACKSMITH,

I defy competition so far as good work and low prices are concerned. Give me a trial and be convinced that I mean what I say. Horse Shoeing, Wagon Work and Machine Blacksmithing.

CANAL ST., bet. WASHINGTON & DORRANCE,
BRISTOL, PA.

Now is the time to send in your Job Work to the Bucks County Gazette Office.

W. S. WILKINSON,

PAINTER & PAPER HANGER,
BRISTOL, Pa.

Address a postal card to P. O. Box 234, and your orders will receive prompt attention.

MRS. JOHN HEAD,
No. 15 Bath St., Bristol.
Dressmaking, Plain Sewing, and Children's Clothes.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

DR. J. T. STRADLING,
DENTIST,
No. 21 Market Street,
Bristol, Penna.

R. BUSEMAN,
BREAD AND FANCY AKE BAKRY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice.

E. W. MINSTER'S
Livery Stable and Ice Depot,
Pond Street, near Market Street
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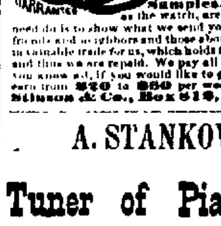
NEW CARRIAGES, GOOD DRIVING HORSES, Single and Double Teams. Careful Drivers furnished when desired. ☞ Closed Cabs for Weddings or Funerals.

ICE. Best Quality Silver Lake Ice supplied at depot or delivered to any address within the borough limits. Orders promptly attended to.



FREE. OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

A. STANKOWITCH,
Tuner of Piano Fortes,

No. 1534 Vine Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS LEFT AT THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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